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VOL. XI.—NO. 38. WEEKLY EDITION. AUGUST 1, 1874.

The Great Scandal.

CLOSING ROUND BEECHER!

Investigation to Close on Wednesday.

Moulton Will Settle the Case if Called.

HE IS UNDER A PLEDGE OF SECRESY TO BEECHER.

If He is Not Released, Tilton Will Go to Court and Compel Him to Testify.

THE MOTHER-IN-LAW TO APPEAR THIS EVENING.

SHE FIRST REVEALED THE TERRIBLE SECRET.

Tilton's Cross-Examination Published by the Committee.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The following is the statement of Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton:

THE SADDEST ACT OF HER LIFE.

To pick up anew the sorrows of the last ten years, the stings and pains I had daily schooled myself to bury and forgive, makes this imperative duty, as called forth by the malicious statement of my husband, the saddest act of my life. Besides, my thought of following the Master contradicts this act of my pen, and a sense of the perversion of my life-faith almost compels me now to stand aside till God himself delivers. Yet I see in this wanton act an urgent call and privilege, from which I shrink not. To reply in detail to the twenty-two articles of arraignment I shall not attempt at present; yet, if called upon to testify to each and all of them, I shall not hesitate to do so. Suffice it for my purpose now, that I reply to one or more of the most glowing charges.

TILTON'S SORROW FEIGNED.

Touching the feigned sorrow of my husband's compulsory revelations, I solemnly avow that long before the Woodhull publication I knew him, by insinuation and direct statement, to have repeated to my very near relative and friend the substance of these accusations which shock the moral sense of the entire community this day. Many times, when hearing that certain persons had spoken ill of him, he has sent me to chide them for so doing, and then and there I learned that he had been before me with his calumnies against myself, so that I was speechless.

HIS HATRED OF MR. BEECHER.

The reiteration in his statement that he had "persistently striven to hide" these so-called facts, is utterly false, as his hatred to Mr. Beecher has existed these many years, and a determination to ruin Mr. Beecher has been the one aim of his life.

A HUSBAND'S PERFIDY.

Again, the perfidy with which the holiest love a wife ever offered has been recklessly discovered in this publication, reaches well nigh to sacrilege, and adds to this, the endeavor, like the early scandal of Mrs. Woodhull, to make my own words condemn me, has no parallel,—most conspicuously my letter quoting

THE READING OF "GRIFFITH GAUNT."

Had Mr. Tilton read the pure character of Catharine, he would have seen that I lifted myself beside it as near as any human may affect an ideal. But it was her character, and not the incidents of the fiction surrounding it, to which I referred. Her's was *no sin of criminal act or thought*. A like "confession" with her's I had made to Mr. Tilton in telling of my love to my friend and pastor one year before.

HER OBLIGATION TO MR. BEECHER.

And I now add, that notwithstanding all misrepresentations and anguish of soul, I owe to my acquaintance and friendship with Mr. Beecher, as to no other human instrumentality, that encouragement in my mental life and that growth toward the Divine Nature which enable me to walk daily in a lively hope of the life beyond.

THE CONFESSIONS DENIED.

The shameless charges in articles seven, eight and nine are fearfully false in each and every particular. The letter referred to in Mr. Tilton's tenth paragraph was obtained from me by importunity and by representations, that it was necessary for him to use in his then pending difficulties with Mr. Bowen. I was then sick, nigh unto death, having suffered a miscarriage only four days before. I signed whatever he required, without knowing or understanding its import. The paper I have never seen, and do not know what statements it contained.

WHY SHE WROTE THE MOULTON LETTER.

In charge eighteen a letter of mine, addressed to Mr. Francis Moulton, is quoted to prove that I never desired a separation or was advised by Mr. or Mrs. Beecher to leave my husband. I reply that the letter was of Mr. Tilton's own concoction, which he induced me to copy and sign as my own, an act which, in my weakness and mistaken thought to help him, I have done too often during these unhappy years.

THE FREE-LOVE HOUSEHOLD.

The implication that the harmony of home was unbroken till Mr. Beecher entered it as a frequent guest and friend, is a lamentable satire upon a household where he himself years before laid the corner-stone of free-love and desecrated its altars up to the time of my departure, so that the atmosphere was not only Godless but impure for my children; and in this effort and throe of agony I would fain lift my daughters and all womanhood from the insidious and diabolical teachings of these latter days. His frequent efforts to prove me insane, weak-minded, insignificant, of mean presence—all rank in the category of heartlessness, selfishness and falsehood, having its climax in his present endeavor to convince the world that I am, or ever have been, unable to distinguish between an innocent or a guilty love.

"NOT GUILTY" IN THOUGHT AND DEED.

In summing up the whole matter, I affirm myself, before God, to be innocent of the crimes laid upon me; that never have I been guilty of adultery with Henry Ward Beecher in thought or deed, nor has he ever offered to me an indecorous or improper proposal.

HER APPEARANCE BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

To the further charge that I was led away from my home by Mr. Beecher's friends and by the advice of a lawyer whom Mr. Beecher had sent to me, and who, in advance of my appearing before the committee, arranged with me the questions and answers which were to constitute my testimony in Mr. Beecher's behalf, I answer that this is again untrue, having never seen the lawyer until introduced to him a few moments before the arrival of the committee by my stepfather, Judge Morse. And, in further reply, I submit the following statement of my action before the committee and my separation from my husband:

FIRST KNOWLEDGE OF TILTON'S BACON LETTER.

The publication of Mr. Tilton's letter in answer to Dr. Bacon I had not known or suspected when, on Wednesday evening, he brought home the *Golden Age*, handing it to me to read. Looking down its columns, I saw, well nigh with blinding eyes, that he had put into execution the almost daily threat of his life, "That he lived to crush out Mr. Beecher; that the God of battles was in him; he had always been Mr. Beecher's superior, and all that lay in his path—wife, children or reputation, if need be—should fall before this purpose." I did not read it. I saw enough without reading. My spirit rose within me as never before. "Theodore," I said, "tell me what means this quotation from Mr. Beecher? Two years ago you came to me, at midnight, saying, 'Elizabeth, all the letters and papers concerning my difficulties with Mr. Beecher and Mr. Bowen are burned and destroyed; now don't you betray me, for I have nothing to defend myself with.'"

"Did you believe that?" said he.

"I certainly did, implicitly," I said.

"Well, let me tell you, they all live. Not one is destroyed."

TILTON UNDERSTOOD AT LAST.

If this was said to intimidate me, it had quite the contrary effect. I had never been so fearless, nor seen so clearly before with whom I was dealing. Coming to me a little later, he said: "I want you to read it; you will find it a vindication of yourself. You have not stood before the community for five years as you now do."

ROUSED STILL FURTHER

by the wickedness hid behind so false a mask, I replied "Theodore, understand me; this is the last time you call me publicly to walk through this filth. My character needs no vindication at this late hour from you. There was a time, had you spoken out clearly, truthfully and manfully for me, I had been grateful; but now I shall speak and act for myself. Know also, that if in the future I see a scrap of paper referring to any human being, however remote, which it seems to me you might use or pervert for your own ends, I will destroy it."

DECLARATION OF WAR.

"This means battle on your part, then?" said he.

"Just so far," I replied.

I write this, because these words of mine he has since used to my harm. The next morning I went to my brother and told him that now I had decided to act in this matter: that I had been treated by my husband as a nonentity from the beginning—a plaything, to be used or let alone at will; that it had always seemed to me I was a party not a little concerned.

A PUBLICATION SUPPRESSED.

I then showed him a card I had made for publication. He respected the motive, but still advised silence on my part. I yielded to him thus far, as to appearing in the public prints; but, counselling with myself and no other, it occurred to me that among the brethren of my own communion I might be heard.

HOW SHE FOUND THE COMMITTEE.

Not knowing of any church committee, I asked the privilege of such an interview in the parlors of those who had always been our mutual friends. Mr. and Mrs. Overington then learned for the first time, that the committee would meet that night, and advised me to see those gentlemen, as perhaps the godliest persons I could select. This I accordingly did.

PLEADED FOR HUSBAND AND CHILDREN.

There, alone, I pleaded the cause of my husband and my children, the result being that their hearts were moved in sympathy for my family—a feeling their pastor had shared for years and for which he was now suffering.

THEODORE LEAVES FOREVER.

On going home, I found my husband reading in bed. I told him where I had been and that I did not conceal anything from him, as his habit was from me. He asked who the gentlemen were, said no more, rose, dressed himself and bade me good bye forever.

AND COMES BACK NEXT NIGHT.

The midnight following, I was awakened by my husband standing by my bed. In a very tender kind voice, he said he wished to see me. I rose instantly, followed him into his room and, sitting on the bed-side, he drew me into his lap and said he was proud of me—loved me; that nothing ever gave him such real peace and satisfaction as to hear me well spoken of; that, meeting a member of the committee, he had learned that he had been mistaken as to my motive in seeing the committee, and had hastened to assure me that he had been thoroughly wretched since his rash treatment of me the night before, etc.

SACRED COVENANT OF PEACE.

Then and there we covenanted sacredly our hearts and lives, I most utterly renewing my trust in the one human heart I loved. The next day how happy we were! Theodore wrote a statement to present to the committee when they should call upon him, to all of which I heartily acceded. This document, God knows, was a true history of this affair, completely vindicating my honor and the honor of my pastor. In the afternoon he left me to show it to his friends.

THE HAPPIEST HOURS FOR YEARS.

He returned home early in the evening passing the happiest hours I had known for years, renewedly assuring me that there was no rest for him away from me. So, in grateful love to the dear Father, I slept. Oh! that the end had then come. I would not then receive the cruel blow "which made a woman mad outright."

THEODORE BREAKS OUT NEXT DAY.

The next morning he called upon our friends Mr. and Mrs. Overington, and there, with a shocking bravado, began a wicked tirade, and adding with oaths and violence the shameless slanders against Mr. Beecher of which I now believe him to be the author. This fearful scene I learned next day. In the afternoon he showed me his invitation from the committee to meet them that evening. I did not then show my heart, but carried it heavily within but calmly without.

THE FINAL SEPARATION.

All night, till early morning, reflection upon this scene at Mr. Overington's convinced me that, notwithstanding my husband's recent professions to me, his former spirit was unchanged; that his declarations of repentance and affection were only for the purpose of gaining my assistance to accomplish his ends in his warfare upon Mr. Beecher. In the light of these conclusions, my duty appeared plain. I rose quietly and, having dressed, roused him only to say, "Theodore, I will never take another step by your side. The end has indeed come." He followed me to Mrs. Overington's to breakfast, saying I was unduly excited and that he had been misrepresented perhaps, but leaving me determined as before.

UNRELIABLE, UNSAFE GUIDE.

How to account for the change which twenty-four hours have been capable of working in his mind, leave for the eternities with their mysteries to reveal. That he is an unreliable and unsafe guide whose idea of true-loving is self-love, it is my misfortune in this late, sad hour to discover.

(Signed) ELIZABETH R. TILTON.
July 23, 1874.

How Tilton's Statement Became Public.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Theodore Tilton says of the publication of his statement: "I would not have had it published for one hundred thousand dollars. Augustus Maverick, a friend of mine, helped me to copy the original, and made a second copy of it while I was before the committee. He printed it out of friendship to me, and when I heard of it, I went to my room in the Astor House, and threw myself on my bed in despair." Maverick is the editor of a Brooklyn paper, in which the statement first appeared, and received yesterday, the following note:

"WEDNESDAY, July 22.

"*My Dear Maverick*—From no other person, save either yourself, as my copyist, or from the committee's shorthand writer, or from some member of the committee, could my sworn statement have got into print. My heart is bowed and bleeding at seeing these facts spread before the world. Tell me, how could you have taken such fearful, dreadful, horrible responsibility without consulting me in advance? There now remains no possibility of peace or silence, nothing but everlasting woe. Explain yourself. You must do it, both to me and to the public.

"Yours, in grief,
"THEODORE TILTON."

Maverick publishes this note, and adds, in the course of a short explanation addressed to Tilton and the public: "As one of his (Tilton's) staunch friends, loving and knowing him to be a long abused man, and that he still shrunk from hurting others, in order to shield myself, I resolved that this defense should be published, and published it. I did so without his knowledge or consent, and I did right, and will stand by the act as an act of justice to a man who has been wronged, and a community that has a right to know all the facts."

Beecher's Female Correspondents.

A gentleman whose official business has led him to receive and open much of Mr. Beecher's correspondence, said last evening:

"In Mr. Beecher's love letters you would be surprised to know how foolishly some women write to him. Every once in awhile a woman gets a little crazy and writes to Mr. Beecher to tell him how much she adores him. Letters go to the *Independent* office, and Mr. Tilton, under orders from Mr. Beecher, opened them, Many of them he made copies of, and to-day he has manuscripts, and names and copies of letters, all connected with respectable ladies who have foolishly written to Mr. Beecher telling him all about their love for him. He receives love-letters by ream and card, and the joke of it is that as his wife takes care of all letters that come to him, she reads the love-letters before he sees them.

MRS. TILTON'S LETTERS TO MR. BEECHER

were very affectionate and enthusiastic, and expressed deep, pervading love in him. Mrs. Beecher read them all before he saw them, and they are all in her possession now. When the scandal was first noised about, Mrs. Beecher locked up the letters, and at Mrs. Tilton's request has preserved them for her. You cant convince Mrs. Beecher that her husband is guilty of anything that Mr. Tilton charges. She says that if all the women in creation was to swear that Mr. Beecher had been unfaithful, she would not believe them."

The Investigating Committee—Full Statements of Beecher and Mrs. Tilton Expected To-Day—Witnesses Yet to be Heard.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The Beecher Investigating Committee met this evening, at the residence of Augustus Storrs, in Brooklyn. It was stated by one of the committee that no witnesses were examined, but that the original letters copied in Mr. Tilton's statement were submitted to the committee for examination. The committee will meet again to-morrow evening, when it is believed that Henry Ward Beecher and Mrs. Tilton will submit their full statements. Frank Moulton would not say whether he had prepared any statement for publication. An intimate friend and adviser of Mr. Beecher said that there were several parties who had seen and read the original statement made by Tilton exculpating Mr. Beecher from all the charges latterly preferred against him by Mr. Tilton, and that they were prepared, if summoned before the committee, to swear to that fact.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The Brooklyn *Argus* this afternoon publishes a supplementary statement from Mr. Tilton, in the form of an interview with one of its reporters, in which Mr. Tilton says:

Tilton's Supplementary Statement.

All accounts of his cross-examinations by the Committee have been incorrect, one-sided, half malicious misrepresentations of him, furnished to reporters by counsel of the Committee, for which the Committee themselves are not responsible. The latter have a grave case on their hands, and are wise enough to acknowledge its gravity; but the counsel are full of tricks and stratagems to belittle and distort it. They will in the end be

THE TWO WORST BEATEN ATTORNEYS

who ever conducted a case. They have made a hideous blunder in diverting their examination from the facts at issue into an inquiry into the names and characters of his (Tilton's) female acquaintances. This gives him the right to institute a counter inquiry into the standing of the ladies of Mr. Beecher's acquaintance. He informed the Committee yesterday that he deprecated such a plan of battle, but if forced upon him by the Committee's counsel he could draw

A SWORD WITH TWO EDGES

to their one. If this aspect is to characterize the remainder of the controversy, it would be better for Mr. Beecher if he had never been born. Replying to a statement printed in this morning's papers that he told the Committee he had no other

EVIDENCE OF BEECHER'S ADULTERY,

except what Mrs. Tilton told him, Mr. Tilton said to the reporter:

"I wish you would do me the favor to say, through the columns of the *Argus*, that, though I have hitherto declined being interviewed concerning my appearance before the Committee, and have steadfastly remained silent concerning the proceeding in the Committee, yet the above report, coming as it does from the Committee's counsel, is an absolute falsification. I told the Committee distinctly that Mr. Beecher had

CONFESSED HIS ADULTERY

to me; that he had confessed it to Mr. Moulton: that he had confessed it to other persons, whom I named; and, furthermore, I gave the names of several persons who for the last four years have been perfectly well aware that Mr. Moulton's entire connection with this case, from the beginning to the end, has been based on the one and only corner-stone of Mr. Beecher's criminality.

SUGGESTIONS TO THE COMMITTEE.

I asked that all these persons be produced before the Committee. I asked, furthermore, for the privilege of being present to cross-examine Mr. Beecher and other witnesses. I still further suggested that the case had come to be of such magnitude that it would be better for the Committee to dismiss this informal examination, in which no one but myself has thus far spoken under oath, and adjourn to meet in court. I expressed a

WILLINGNESS TO BE SUED

for libel, or to be put in any other way before a tribunal which could compel witnesses to testify under oath, and which could punish perjury with the State prison.

IF BEECHER WOULD SWEAR TO IT.

If this case, with all the facts which lie behind it, revealed and unrevealed, were now before a criminal court, instead of a voluntary Committee, and if Mr. Beecher's printed statement had been made under oath, subject to cross-questioning and overthrow, he would indeed be compelled to 'step down and out.' I feel at liberty to speak freely, because Mr. Beecher's counsel have falsified me to the world and I have no recourse but to smite them in the face."

It Is Likely to Go to Court.

It is stated now that there is a strong pressure upon the Committee making investigation into what is commonly known as the Beecher scandal, to throw open its sessions and have the examinations public day by day. It seems likely that the scandal will drift into the Courts.

HOW BUTLER GOT INTO THE CASE.

The connection of General Butler is said to have been brought about as follows: Mr. Butler has been counsel for Mr. Frank Moulton for some time. When the war on Mr. Beecher was reopened, Mr. Moulton went to Gen. Butler with all of the letters and documents in his possession, and laid them before him. On last Monday evening Gen. Butler went to see Gen. Tracey, of the counsel for Beecher, and told him that as counsel for Mr. Moulton he could not afford to have the Committee meet on Monday night. He must arrange to have one or two of the members away, so that there would not be a quorum. The Committee insisted upon hearing Mr. Tilton's charges, whereupon Mr. Butler proceeded to Mr. Moulton's office, procured the manuscripts, returned and read them. Their belief up to Monday night was that Mr. Tilton was a slanderer, then, it is said, they thought more gravely of the question, and on Thursday afternoon they talked with Mr. Tilton of a reconciliation.

MR. BEECHER IN GOOD SPIRITS.

Mr. Beecher remained in his residence yesterday, and saw no visitors. Gen. Tracey called on him in the morning and in the evening, and says that he was jovial and in good spirits, and at work on his coming testimony. He will testify before the Committee very soon, and Mrs. Tilton is to testify again at length; then Mr. Moulton is to be called on. There is a prospect of reaching an end by next week, when all the testimony that has been taken will be made public, with the verdict of the Committee.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW YORK, July 26, 1874.

The investigation of the Plymouth Church Committee will terminate on Wednesday. To-morrow evening, Mrs. Morse, Tilton's mother-in-law, will go before the Committee. She was an inmate of the Tilton household from the time she left her husband's house until three years ago. She first divulged the intimacy between Beecher and Mrs. Tilton. Her testimony will not have much effect, for the reason that she is considered of unsound mind. While laboring under temporary fits of insanity, she has committed violent attacks on her husband and Theodore Tilton. Since her rejection from both homes, she has lived in New Jersey

MR. BEECHER WILL APPEAR

on Tuesday. He will be asked to explain all the letters and the apology confided to Moulton for Tilton. Tilton is unrelenting and inexorable, and says that Beecher is alone responsible for the investigation. He maintains that the three statements are reconcilable in all particulars but the act of criminality, and that can be substantiated by proofs so positive and direct that their production alone will be to Beecher a silent witness that will be worse than his verbal confession.

WILL THEY CALL MOULTON?

Moulton, the only witness to the apology and confession, has not yet been called to appear before the Committee since he voluntarily addressed them at the beginning of the session. Tilton and Moulton have been together all day in Tilton's library. Moulton is very determined on the position he will take, should the Committee decide to summon him.

MOULTON'S COURSE OF ACTION.

He discountenanced their action from the beginning. He did not intend that they should interrogate him on any particulars connected with the case. He does not dread their summons to appear, and will not shrink from explaining his position to all the parties, which is this:

WHAT MOULTON KNOWS.

From circumstances over which he had no control, he became the confidant of Beecher, Tilton and Mrs. Tilton. The secret they confided to him was not to be revealed unless he was requested to do so by all the parties. He wanted to act as an honorable man. There was no circumstance, but the request of the parties or a mandate from a judicial tribunal could wrench the secret from him.

NO BACKWARD STEP.

Tilton has requested him to reveal it to the Committee. The end now rests with Beecher. There is now no backward step. Should the Committee not demand from Mr. Beecher that he shall release Moulton from his promise, Tilton will court a judicial inquiry.

THE COURTS AS A LAST RESORT.

One of the Committee being the District Attorney, Tilton will entreat for a criminal prosecution against himself. That failing, he will move for a divorce. Not that he desires any redress, but that he may prove the guilt of Beecher, and thereby vindicate himself from the charge of bearing false witness against his antagonist. Woodhull will not be called.

By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, July 26.—The *Tribune* furnishes the following cross-examination of Mr. Tilton before the Beecher Investigating Committee. It is prefaced by the following letter from Mr. Sage:

"Mr. Tilton's direct testimony having been published without the knowledge or consent of the Committee of Investigation, and fragmentary and inaccurate reports of his testimony under cross-examination having been published by means unknown to the Committee and without its consent, whereby it is said, Mr. Tilton feels that injustice has been done to him, it is believed that in fairness to all parties the whole of Mr. Tilton's testimony should be made public at once.

[Signed] H. W. SAGE, Chairman.
BROOKLYN, July 25, 1874.

The testimony makes ten columns of the *Tribune*. The following are the principal points of interest:

In answer to questions by General Tracy, Tilton said he could not give the date of the transaction which he said he witnessed at Mr. Beecher's house at the time of the examination of the engravings. His wife continued to attend Plymouth Church after the transaction, but not regularly. About the time that he ceased to be editor of the *Independent* he made distinct allegation to Bowen against Mr. Beecher of the offense he had committed against him, and a letter was agreed upon between him and Bowen, demanding that Beecher should quit Plymouth pulpit. The examination proceeded as follows:

Q. And was that agreement the result of his statement of the offenses againt Mr. Beecher which he and you knew of?
A. On the part of Mr. Bowen, yes.
Q. On your part?
A. I made one statement and he made many.
Q. Will you state the offense you stated against Mr. Beecher to Mr. Bowen on that occasion?
A. Mr. Johnson having introduced the subject to Mr. Bowen, said to me "Mr. Tilton, you do not say as much of Plymouth Church as a Brooklyn paper should. You do not go there. Why do you not go?"
Q. I asked you what offence you stated against Mr. Beecher to Mr. Bowen.
A. I must answer your question in my own way. I came to tell you the truth and not fragments of the truth. Mr. Bowen wanted me to speak more in the paper of Plymouth Church. Mr. Johnson said, "perhaps Mr. Tilton has a reason for not going to Plymouth Church," and thereupon Mr. Bowen was curious to know the reason. I, in a solitary phrase said that there was a personal domestic reason why I could not go there consistently with self respect; and that Mr. Beecher had been unhandsome in his approaches to my wife. That is the sum and substance of all I have ever said on this subject to the very few people to whom I have spoken of it.

Being asked when he first learned that Mr. or Mrs. Beecher had in any way communicated the facts to Bowen which inflamed him in the matter of his (Tilton's) dismissal, witness said he learned that from Mr. Beecher himself on the day after the apology was written—the second—possibly the third of January. It was in Moulton's room. Beecher came in. It was an unexpected meeting. Beecher burst out in an expression of sorrow and said he hoped the communication he sent witness by Moulton was satisfactory. He then and there told Moulton that he had done wrong, not so much as some other had (referring to his wife), who had made statements to Bowen that ought to be unmade, and volunteered to write a letter to Bowen concerning the facts he had misstated. Mrs. Tilton had told witness of visits Mrs. Beecher made her and of the testimony they wanted to get. Mrs. Tilton spoke a number of times of the enmity which Mrs. Beecher had, for some strange reason, connected with Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Tilton's mother. There was a conspiracy between Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Beecher before September. The truth is, Mrs. Tilton's confession was made also to her mother, and the mother naturally wanted to protect the daughter, and she made a kind of alliance with Mr. Beecher, and Mrs. Beecher took part in it. There was a desire on their part to protect Elizabeth. Mrs. Tilton thought witness' retirement from the papers was due in some way to Mr. and Mrs. Beecher, and as witness was very indignant against Bowen, that unless there was some reconciliation between Beecher and her husband her secret would be exposed. She begged witness to have an interview with Beecher, and wrote a note to that effect. The sole purpose of that interview was that Mrs. Tilton felt that Beecher and witness were in danger of collision for her sake. At her request it took place. Tilton's dismissal from the *Union* was two days after that interview. The interview had nothing to do with it.

Being asked why the difficulty with Bowen would involve the exposure of his family secret, which he obtained from Mrs. Tilton six months before, witness said: It was not through fear of my exposing it. Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Beecher were sometimes in collision, and Mrs. Tilton always made me believe that Mr. Beecher knew this secret, until in December, when she told me. I took it for granted, all summer long, that she had told him what she had told me and what she had told her mother, and I supposed that Mrs. Beecher was co-operating with Mrs. Morse.

Q. Did you not complain of Mr. Beecher for not aiding you to remain on the *Independent*?
A. No, sir. I would have scorned it. Tilton continued that he never told Samuel Wilkeson that Beecher had not befriended him in that matter, but for being unjust to him and saying he ought to be turned out. In his further testimony witness said he accepted the apology Beecher made and forgave the offense with as much largeness as he thought it possible for a Christian man to assume. His relations thereafter with Beecher were not friendly, but not hostile. They were the relations which Moulton forced with an iron hand. Witness had taken pains to have it appear in all quarters that Beecher and himself were not in hostility, and suppressed his self-respect many times in doing it. Never stated the offense of Mr. Beecher to Dr. Storrs; showed Dr. Storrs a letter which Elizabeth and himself wrote, and which he still preserved; did not charge Beecher with any offence at all.

To the question "How was the offense stated?" Tilton replied that it began in this way: that on a certain day in the summer of 1870, she had informed her husband that Mr. Beecher had asked her to be a wife to him, together with all that this implies. She was very solicitous to make it apear that she did not accept his proposition, and happily in reading it those who saw it naturally inferred that she did not accept the proposition. It was a perfectly correct statement. Witness read that statement to Beecher, who objected to it, and witness made no further use of it. He, however, prepared a document on his relations to Bowen, in which Elizabeth's letter was stated, as well as the letter of apology, which he put in, not wishing to make the offense more than that. Was solicitous not to have the worst of the case known. This was also read to Dr. Storrs, to whom witness went in great distress wanting counsel.

Q. And so, to get correct counsel, you misstated the case?
A. Yes. It was a statement necessary to be made after Mrs. Woodhull's statement. I was out of town, and the thing had filled the country, and Beecher had taken no notice of it. It was seven or eight days old, and I went to Dr. Storrs for counsel. He asked me about the story. I said, "Do not ask me for that." He said, "Give me some facts by which I can judge. Give me that which can be proved." So I gave an account of my affairs, very largely about Mrs. Woodhull and so on. The origin of that document was a seeking for something that would put before the public a plausible answer to the Woodhull tale, and I conceived that by a chain of facts we might perhaps explain it away. I read it to Mr. Beecher, and he burst into a long sigh, and I saw that he would not or could not stand upon it, and Elizabeth burned or tore it to peices.
Q. Why did you abandon the document?
A. Because there was no success in it.
Q. Why? Was it not because he did not accept or reject it?
A. Because he did not accept or reject it. He wanted no statement to be made, and so the thing was buried.
Q. Have you not frequently asserted the purity of your wife?
A. No. I have always had a strange technical use of words. I have taken pains to say that she was a devoted Christian woman. That necessarily carried the other. It was a like statement I carried to Dr. Storrs. I do not think he caught the idea of the statement. As he took it I do not think that it covered the whole. I have said that Elizabeth was a tender, delicate, kindly Christian woman, which I think she is.
Q. Have you not stated that she was pure?
A. No.
Q. Have you not stated that she was pure as an angel?
A. No. Mr. Halliday says I said that he asked me, in Mrs. Bradshaw's presence, whether or not I had not said that my wife was as pure as gold. "No," I said to Mr. Halliday, "because the conversation to which you allude was this: I said Go and ask Mr. Beecher himself, and he will say she is as pure as gold." It is an expression which he used. I have sought to give Elizabeth a good character. I have always wanted to do so. I think she deserves a good character. I think she is better than most of us; better than I am. I do not believe that in point of actual moral goodness, barring some drawbacks, there is in this company so white a soul as Elizabeth Tilton.
Q. Did you not state that, in substance, to one or more of the gentlemen with whom you were lunching?
A. In substance, yes. And I state it now. But I did not use the phrase that she had never violated her chastity.
Q. Did you not say that she was pure?
A. No.
Q. Did you not use expressions which you intended to be understood as meaning the purity of woman?
A. I did, exactly. There are many ways in which you can produce such impressions, and I have written this document to produce the same impression.

Tilton was next examined in relation to the Wilkeson statement, and explicitly contradicted several points therein, stating that the conversation between himself and Wilkeson was about Bowen, whose charges against Beecher it was desired should be withdrawn. Witness expressed gladness to have this done, for he thought every charge against Beecher endangered his wife; but when the paper was brought him to sign, it was a compliment to Beecher, rose colored, in which witness was to look up to Beecher with filial respect. He said: "I won't sign that to the end of the world," and cut out a few lines and would not use them. If Wilkeson communicates the impression that witness ever wanted money from Beecher, it is false. Beecher has communicated through Moulton requests that witness be assisted by him, but he wouldn't take a penny of Beecher's money if he suffered from hunger or thirst, and said that if, directly or indirectly Moulton communicated to him any of Beecher's money it would break their friendship. Witness' complaint to Wilkeson was that Beecher had been unjust, not that he had not helped him. Witness' relations and feelings toward Beecher, since January 1st, 1871, when he made the apology, down to the time when the Church begun to put out its right hand and take witness by the throat, were friendly. They were friendly in the sense that we were not in collision with each other, but were not those of friendship. Witness had taken Beecher's apology and given his word that he would not have him exposed.
Q. Is it your sentiment that that is an offense for which one man can apologize to another?
A. I know there is a code of honor among gentlemen that a man cannot condone such an offense, but I cannot see what offense a man cannot forgive where an apology is made by the person committing to the person against whom it is committed. If a man believes in the Christian religion, he ought to. I sometimes forgave and sometimes I did not. I do draw a line of difference.
Q. Is that your handwriting? (Showing a slip of paper on which was written "H. W. B. Grace, mercy and peace. Sunday morning. T. T.")
A. I remember, that one morning Mr. Beecher met me in the street and told me how much pleasure it gave him. I have sent kindlier things than that to him.
Q. Did you feel as you spoke?
A. I did. Mr. Moulton said, two or three times, "Mr. Beecher is in great depression. Can't you do something to cheer him?" One morning I walked to church with him. In many circumstances I manifested feelings of kindness towards him. It would be a lie for me to say I had a warm friendship for Mr. Beecher, and that I felt as kindly to him as if the offense had not been committed. If I had been a man morally great, I would have blotted it out and trodden it under foot. I was competent to forgive in a large degree. I forgave him in my best moods, but at other times I did not. I am not a very large man.

In reply to an inquiry whether Mrs. Woodhull came frequently to his house, and whether his wife did not protest against her presence there, witness said Mrs. Woodhull was three times at his house; once to meet Mr. Beecher. Mr. Moulton made that interview. It must have been in 1871 or 1872. Mrs. Woodhull and her husband came. Witness' wife expressed indignation against the woman. He told her Mrs. Woodhull was too dangerous a woman, and that too much of the welfare of the family depended on her. He told his wife the way to get along with her and prevent this coming out was to keep friendly with her. It was a fatal policy, but then it seemed the only thing they could do. The mistake was in not being friendly with Blood, instead of Mrs. Woodhull. That was the blunder. His wife always felt that the policy was a mistaken one, of trying to do anything with Mrs. Woodhull. She objected violently to his writing the sketch of Mrs. Woodhull. Read a part of it to her. Mrs. Woodhull's husband wrote a biography and wanted witness to re-write it because his style was more vivid. Witness' wife said she thought he would rue the day. She was far wiser than he was.

Q. When you say that in December, 1870, differences arose between Theodore Tilton and Henry C. Bowen, which were augmented by the Rev. H. W. Beecher, and Mrs. Beecher, in consequence whereof, and at the wish of Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, expressed in writing in a paper put into the hands of Mr. Francis D. Moulton, why do you say that it was in consequence of that difficulty being augmented by Mr. and Mrs. Beecher that this letter was written or this writing was made.
A. Elizabeth saw that Mr. Bowen and I were in collision. She was afraid that collision would extend to Mr. Beecher and me, and she wished me, if possible, to make peace with him. That peace could be brought about only by his knowing what I knew of his relation with Mrs. Tilton. Therefore she wrote a womanly kindly letter to him. I do not remember the phraseology. I remember only one phrase; it was peculiarly hers. She said she "loved her husband with her maiden flame." Mr. Moulton will probably recall the whole phraseology.
Q. What was the substance of the letter?
A. The substance of the letter I do not recall. The letter was returned to her. Whether she has it or not, I do not know. The object of the letter was to make peace. She felt that if Mr. Beecher and I could be reconciled, she herself and I would be more reconciled. There was a sort of mountain of clouds overcoming us.
Q. Who had reported to her the fact that your difficulty was being augmented by Mr. and Mrs. Beecher?
A. I do not know. She reported it to me. It was through her that I learned that Mrs. Beecher was interfering with my affairs. It was through Mrs. Tilton that I learned of Mrs. Beecher's antagonism to me. I do not think Mr. Beecher was so largely involved in it as his wife was.
Q. Had you known of Mrs. Beecher's interference with your affairs prior to that?
A. I cannot say with my affairs—not with my business affairs—with my domestic affairs, no. As I recollect, Elizabeth went sometimes to the Health Life, and Mrs. Beecher came there and saw her one day.
Q. What date was that?
A. I do not know. Mrs. Beecher, through Mrs. Morse, got the idea that I was Mr. Beecher's enemy. Therefore Mrs. Beecher was very violently my enemy. Mrs. Beecher being my enemy, and feeling that I was bent on a battle against her husband, sought to make an alliance with Elizabeth, and, as I understand, wanted Elizabeth to go away from me and part company, and she said she would not do it, the trouble having hinged on the fact that Elizabeth had made me and Mrs. Morse a confession, but had not told Mr. Beecher that she had done so. I said there was only one way out of the difficulty, and that was that Mr. Beecher must know it.

Witness was asked if he had his wife's letter with him. He said no. He wat perfectly willing to carry them before any judge or in the presence of some outside parties, but would refuse to hand them to the Committee alone. They were six gentlemen determined, if possible, not to find the facts, but to vindicate Mr. Beecher, and if he should hand over Mr. Beecher's apology perhaps they would not return it to him. Though he did not mean to make that implication, he did not mean to give them a chance. The Committee and counsel protested against the implication.

To the question as to his wife's devotion and purity of life, witness said she was pure, unless a technical meaning was applied to the word purity. She was not to blame. She sought consolation of her pastor and he took advantage of her orthodox views to make them the net and mesh in which he ensnared her, and for which witness held him in a contempt which no words could describe.
Q. Was not she (Mrs. Tilton) distressed at any suggestion of impropriety?
A. She was particularly so, and she is more so now than ever, because in her earlier days such a thought was never in her mind; but when it had passed through her experience it came out with this contrition. That is the truth of the case. She never ought to have been taken away from her home. You, gentlemen, did it. You did it Mr. Tracy. Thou art the man.
Q. When did you first bring your wife's attention to the fact that you had found there was something wrong in Mr. Beecher's conduct?
A. It must have been during the early years we lived in our present house, about 1862. Never spoke of it afterwards, because Elizabeth blotted out idea of wrong at the time. I was very young and utterly unsuspicious. When I spoke to her about it she was a little confused and denied it. Afterwards she said it was so, but that she said "you must not do that." My reverence of Mr. Beecher prevented me from speaking to him about it, or to any one else. Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton were setting on the door with their pictures. Don't remember whether I was sitting with them or not, it was so long ago. The improper caress I saw with my own eyes. Mr. Beecher did not look at me first. He did not know I noticed it. She may have been setting on a stool; he on the floor.
Q. Were you where he could see you?
A. He was looking at the pictures.
Q. If he had looked up, could he have seen you?
A. Yes.
Q. What part of her person did he touch?
A. Her ankles and lower limbs.
Q. Not above the knee?
A. No.
Q. Was it done slyly?
A. Yes; very slyly, with his right or left under her dress. My impression is that it was by the accidental brushing up of her dress that I saw his hand on her ankle.
Q. You were in doubt whether the gesture was intentional or accidental?
A. It was merely a suspicion.
The Committee then proceeded to examine Mr. Tilton about the bed room scene. He did not know the year. It was a good while ago—before the ankle scene and while they were living on Livingston street. He remembered the room. It was the left hand room on the second story. I knocked at the door. Elizabeth came. I was surprised that the door was locked. She was surprised at finding Mr. Beecher was sitting in a red plush rocking chair with his vest unbuttoned. His face colored like a rose when I saw him.
Q. The explanation was satisfactory to you on that occasion?
A. Entirely so. I should have thought nothing of it had I not wondered at the door being locked. The room was a bed room connected with the sitting room by sliding doors. Both rooms opened into the Hall.
Q. May they not have gone into the sitting room from the hall and thence into the bed room?
A. I gave them the benefit of the doubt.
Q. What was the explanation given which you found satisfactory?
A. The annoyance of the children. My wife said ours and the neighbors' children were making a noise. She wanted a quiet talk with Mr. Beecher and so she locked herself in.
Q. That satisfied you?
A. Yes. It was entirely satisfactory.
Q. Were the sliding doors open?
A. They were shut.
Q. Was the hall door opened immediately?
A. Yes.
In reply to further questions, Mr. Tilton said he never regarded the circumstances as evidence of wrong. The explanation blotted it from his remembrance, but he had since mentioned it because circumstances arose which made him feel that her explation of both scenes was untrue. He first mentioned it, he thought, to his mother. Never thought there was any wrong in it until in the light of subsequent events. He would not say there was anything wrong in it now. Elizabeth always denied stoutly any wrong.
Q. You say for a year she insisted to you that she had not violated her marriage vow?
A. Yes. Elizabeth was in a sort of a vaporous-like cloud. She was between light and dark. She could not see that it was wrong. She mentioned to her mother, in my presence, that she had not done wrong. She cannot bear to do wrong. A sense of having done wrong is enough to crush her. She naturally seeks, for her own peace, a conscientious verdict. She never would have had these relations if she had supposed at the time that they were wrong. Elizabeth never does anything that at the time seems wrong. For such a large moral nature, there is a lack of a certain balance equipoise. She has not a will that guides and restrains, but Elizabeth never does at any time that which does not have the stamp of her conscience, at the time, upon it.
Q. Do you say that she did or did not insist that she had violated her marriage vows?
A. She always was saying that it never seemed to her wrong, and "Theodore, I do not now see that I have wronged you."
Q. What do you understand her as meaning by "To love is praiseworthy, but the abuse of love is sin?"
A. I rather think she means carrying love to too great an extent.
Q. Would not that include criminal relations?
A. Yes.
Q. Then you understand her, as early as 1868, as saying that the abuse of the gift of love by adultery would be a sin?
A. Yes. Mr. Tilton continued that Mrs. Tilton was a lady of large reading, and said that Mr. Beecher carried to her sheets of his "Life of Christ" and "Norwood" for criticism. She was one of the best of critics, and her judgment was not warped by her affections, and he (Tilton) was always certain that if Elizabeth liked what he wrote it was not on his account, though she was always glad when he wrote a good thing. It was an honest criticism. If he had been a minister, none of this trouble would have come. She was always sorry he was not a minister, which is the only virtue he possessed. "Thank God," said Tilton, "I don't belong to the priesthood or the church. I am a man of religious sympathies, who thoroughly hates and despises religious creeds. I don't believe in one of the thirty-nine articles, nor in either of the catechisms, nor in the divine inspirations of the Scriptures, nor in the divinity of Christ in the sense in which it is held.

Witness continued, that his wife grived over this with tears, and found what was wanting in him in Beecher, who took advantage of it, and ought to spend the rest of his life in penitence and anguish. She regarded Beecher almost as Jesus Christ himself. Tilton did not think ought of passion or of criminality was in her breast. They were altogether in Beecher's. She thought only of love and reverence.
Q. Such a character would not excite the thought of jealousy as to her?
A. Not the slightest. I never had the slightest feeling of jealousy in regard to Elizabeth. There was a time when I felt that Beecher was using his influence greatly upon her.
Q. To control her in her domestic relations with you?
A. No; but to win her. He was always trying to get her to say that she loved him better than me.
Q. She never would say it?
A. I don't think she ever did. She loved his religious views; she loved him as an Evangelical minister; but I don't think that, on the whole, he was as much to her as I was.
Tilton next testified to the letter in reference to the retraction. What struck him in that business as damnable in Mr. Beecher, was that, after coming and confessing to himself and Moulton his criminal relations with Mrs. Tilton and then going round the corner to see her, he should have come back in half an hour expressing his absolute heart-brokenness; whereas he had in his pocket this retraction from her. It was damnable and nefarious. When he saw Beecher at Moulton's house, he (Tilton) locked the door and narrated Elizabeth's confession. It was a long one, and it would have been indelicate to touch it with any more elaboration than he had here. He did not wish to be questioned about it. It was a long story. The retraction was returned to him through Mr. Moulton. It is now in Moulton's safe, but he (Tilton) had a copy of it. The letter of apology is in Moulton's writing, except the last line and the signature. If he (Tilton) had been present at the time, it would never have been written.
The money dispute with Bowen was next alluded to, and during the testimony he said: The more I quarrelled with Mr. Beecher, the better Mr. Bowen liked it. If, as a result of the controversy, Mr. Beecher should be dead, Bowen would not be one of the mourners, but one that would uplift the horns of gladness. He never wanted peace with Beecher. He always wanted war with Beecher. He is an enemy of Beecher, and would rejoice in his downfall. The letter beginning "My dear Frank, I am determined to make no more resistance. Theodore's temperament is such, &c.," is in Moulton's possession. Tilton's letter to a complaining friend was written to nobody, but, as a public card, was one of a number of ingenious subterfuges, but didn't amount to anything. He wrote it thinking it would please Elizabeth. Its effect was to perpetuate the scandal.
Q. The scandal named would have died out long ago, would it not? It has only been kept alive by your writings?
A. I have acted like a fool, I admit.
Mr. Tracy—We all concede that, and do not need to call any witness to prove it.
Q. You have quoted letters of your wife to prove what your home was in 1868 and through 1868?
A. I quoted them to show what it was previous to her surrender to him.
Q. You have stated that there were acts of criminality, first at Beecher's house, and secondly at your own house. Do you pretend to have a personal knowledge of these acts?
A. Only the knowledge of Mrs. Tilton's confession. I was absent at the time.
The remainder of the testimony related to the attempt, which failed, to prevail upon Beecher to preside at a Woodhull meeting at Steinway Hall, and to Mr. Tilton's association with various women, the names of all being omitted except those known as Reformers and women of public reputation, the purpose of the Committee being to show that the peace of Tilton's house was destroyed by his own acts. The letters which Tilton quoted from were, he said, in the hands of Moulton.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The Brooklyn *Argus* publishes the following:

CARD FROM MR. TILTON:

I respectfully call public attention to the fact that though the Plymouth Church Committee have this morning published eight or ten columns of irrevelant and desultory conversation between Mr. Beecher's counsel and myself in the committee room, yet this voluminous report strangely omits the most important part of my testimony, namely, that the criminality which my sworn statement charged upon Rev. H. W. Beecher and his religious victim was confessed to me, not only by herself but by Mr. Beecher; furthermore, that it was confessed by her and him to Mr. Moulton as the friend and counsellor of both; and still further, that Mr. Moulton's office as mediator for four years between Mr. Beecher and me, was based on the one sole fact of this preexisting criminality between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton. This statement I made to the Committee with my utmost plainness of speech. I furthermore stated to the Committee that Mr. Beecher's apology to me, instead of growing out of any circumstances with which Mrs. Woodhull was connected, was communicated to me by Mr. Beecher nearly six months before I ever met, knew or saw Mrs. Woodhull. The omission of these facts from the Committee's report forces me to lay them before the public as a necessary part of my case.

(Signed) THEODORE TILTON.

MR. TILTON INTERVIEWED.

In an interview to-day, Mr. Tilton said:

Mr. Moulton will not appear voluntarily before the Committee, nor has the Committee invited him to make a statement. Mr. Moulton, as a matter of honor, will not tell what he knows except before a tribunal that has power to compel him to, unless upon the consent of both parties—Mr. Beecher and myself.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON'S STATEMENT.

An *Argus* reporter called on Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, at her residence in Tenafly, New Jersey, this morning.

"I am perfectly willing to be interviewed," remarked the lady, with a smile.

Can you tell me when you first learned of this affair, Mrs. Stanton?

I think it was a year before Mrs. Woodhull published her statement that I knew of the matter; not all the details, you understand, which have since come to light, but the story in substance.

And are you willing to tell in what manner you came possessed of this knowledge?

Certainly. Some time—I think it was in the fall of the year, though I won't be positive—while Mrs. Bullard was still connected with the *Revolution*, Susan B. Anthony, Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Bullard and myself were in Brooklyn together. It was in the afternoon, and after calling at the office of the *Revolution*, Mr. Tilton and myself accompanied Mrs. Bullard to her residence and remained to dinner. Through some misunderstanding, Miss Anthony went with Mrs. Tilton and dined with her, instead of with us. There was some feeling on the part of Mrs. Tilton in regard to this, although it was quite unintentional on my part. Well, at the table no one was present but Mrs. Bullard, Mr. Tilton and myself. Theodore told the whole story of his wife's faithlessness. As I before observed the substance of the whole matter he related in the hearing of Mrs. Bullard and myself. We were reformers. He gave us the story as a phase of social life.

This was the first you had heard of it?

This was the first. The next evening, hearing that Miss Anthony was a little piqued at me for leaving her on the day before, I returned to my home, here in Tenafly. To my surprise, I found Susan awaiting my arrival. That evening, when we were alone, I said to her: "Theodore related a very strange story to Mrs. Bullard and me last evening." Then I recounted to her all that he had told us. Miss Anthony listened attentively to the end. Then she said: "I have heard the same story from Mrs. Tilton. We compared notes, and found that by both man and wife the same story had indeed been told.

What were the particulars of Mrs. Tilton's confession?

I will tell you how it was made. When Mr. Tilton returned home that evening, some angry words, growing out of the separation in the afternoon, passed between him and his wife. Both became intensely excited. In the heat of passion and in the presence of Miss Anthony, each confessed to the other of having broken the marriage vow. In the midst of these startling disclosures, Miss Anthony withdrew to her room. Shortly after, she heard Mrs. Tilton come dashing up stairs and Mr. Tilton following close after. She flung open her bedroom door, and Elizabeth rushed in. The door was then closed and bolted. Theodore pounded on the outside and demanded admittance, but Miss Anthony refused to turn the key. So intense was his passion at that moment, that she feared he might kill his wife if he gained access to the room. Several times he returned to the door and angrily demanded that it be opened. "No woman shall stand between me and my wife," he said. But Susan, who is as courageous as she is noble, answered him with the words: "If you enter this room it will be over my dead body," and so the infuriated man ceased his demands and withdrew. Mrs. Tilton remained with Susan throughout the night. In the excitement of the hour, amid sobs and tears, she told all to Miss Anthony. The whole story of her own faithlessness, of Mr. Beecher's course, of her deception and of her anguish fell upon the ears of Susan B. Anthony and were spoken by the lips of Mrs. Tilton.

"By Mrs. Tilton's cross-examination," observed the reporter, "it appears that Mrs. Tilton was far from friendly to Miss Anthony. How could she have made this confession to her?"

On the contrary, Mrs. Tilton thought a great deal of Miss Anthony, of Mrs. Bullard, and of all those ladies. I was very intimate with her before Mrs. Woodhull's thunderbolt. At the time of our first knowledge of the affair, Mr. Wilkeson also heard of it. He besought the ladies not to make it public. To him it was a matter of money. He was a stockholder in Plymouth Church, in the *Christian Union*, and in "The Life of Christ." Now the destruction of Mr. Beecher would be the destruction of all these. As Mr. Wilkeson expressed it, "it would knock 'The Life of Christ' higher than a kite." Hence his concern in keeping the matter secret.

MEETING OF COMMITTEE LAST NIGHT—MR. BEECHER'S STATEMENT NOT READY.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The Beecher Investigating Committee resumed its session this evening, as usual, with closed doors, at the residence of Augustus Storrs, Brooklyn. Shortly after the Committee assembled, General Tracy entered the house, being followed, after a brief interval, by three gentlemen whose names could not be ascertained, but who were examined by the Committee. A member of the Committee, in conversation after adjournment, said that the evidence given by these witnesses was unimportant. He also said that the session of the Committee was likely to be prolonged, as many witnesses whose testimony is required are absent from the city, and the proceedings will necessarily be delayed until their return. Mr. Beecher's detailed statement is not yet ready to be laid before the Committee, but will, it is believed, be submitted in a day or two.

MISS ANTHONY NOT A WILLING WITNESS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 27.—A reporter called at Miss Anthony's residence this evening and learned that she was absent from the city on a lecturing tour. An intimation was given by her relatives that she probably would not testify in the Beecher-Tilton scandal unless compelled to do so by legal process.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Another Philadelphia Child Kidnapped.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—A dispatch states that another child, aged four years, was kidnapped yesterday by two men, one colored, who prevailed upon the little fellow to go riding, since which time nothing definite concerning it is known. The parents are well nigh distracted.

Interfering Between Man and Wife.

HARTFORD, CT., July 24.—Elihu Spears killed Charles Davis in West Suffield last night. Spears afterwards cut his own throat, but is still alive. Spears was beating his wife and Davis interfered.

Criminal Suit Against the Chief Engineer of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—A suit was instituted yesterday by the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and and St. Louis Railroad Company against Lyman S. Cotton, attorney and civil engineer of the Little Miami branch of that company, for embezzling $16,000. The embezzlement is said to have occurred in the transfer of real estate included in the approaches to the Cincinnati and Newport Railroad bridge, made to the company through third parties, Cotton having brought forward fictitious names as owners of the property, and receiving from the Treasurer of the railroad more than was really paid for the property. Cotton left the city several days ago, and his whereabouts are not known.

Terrible Deed of an Insane Man.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—A *Democrat* special from Seneca, Kansas, says: Charles Cook, a merchant of Bull City, Osborn county, who has been deranged for some time past, thrust the blade of his knife through the brain of his infant child, last Friday, and then beat his own head with a hatchet, breaking his skull, and inflicting mortal injury. Pecuniary trouble is said to have been the cause of his insanity.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1874.

Judgship of Western Pennsylvania District.

Commissioner Douglass to-day stated that he had no intention of resigning his post at the head of the Internal Revenue service. He says that his friends have interested themselves on his behalf in the event of the retirement of Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the Western District of Pennsylvania, but that he would not give his assent to any movement which would appear like an effort to dispossess Judge McCandless of his seat, as he not only entertains for him the highest respect but also holds him in the closest relations as a friend. The Commissioner said that the law was his profession, that he had long felt a desire to return to it and if there were a vacancy in the post named and it should be tendered him he would accept.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26, 1874.

Condition of the Patent Office Last Year.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Patents up to December 31, 1873, has just been completed at the Government Patent Office.

The following shows the condition of the finances and business of the year:

Statement of the financial condition of the Patent Fund.

Amount to the credit of the Patent Fund, January 1, 1873	$ 794,111 42
Amount of receipts during the year 1873	703,191 77
Total	1,497,303 19
From which deduct expenditures for the year 1873	691,178 98
Balance January 1, 1874	806,124 21

Statement of the business of the Office for the year 1873.

Number of applications for patents during the year 1873	20,414
Number of patents issued, including reissues and designs	12,763
Number of applications for extension of patents	273
Number of patents extended	233
Number of caveats filed during the year	3,248
Number of patents expired during the year	4,482
Number of patents allowed but not issued for want of final fee	2,783
Number of applications for registering of trade marks	534
Number of trade marks registered	492
Of the patents granted there were to—	
Citizens of the United States	12,371
Subjects of Great Britain	341
Subjects of France	64
Subjects of other foreign governments	88
	12,864

Number of patents issued by the United States Patent Office to residents of the different States and Territories from January 1, 1873, to December 31, 1874.

[The proportion of patents to population is shown in last column.]

States, &c.	No. of patents.	One to every—
Alabama	43	23,145
Arkansas	11	44,042
California	251	2,232
Colorado Territory	8	4,983
Connecticut	622	864
Dakota Territory	2	7,090
Delaware	40	3,125
District of Columbia	109	1,208
Florida	8	23,468
Georgia	53	22,341
Idaho Territory	1	14,999
Illinois	844	3,009
Indiana	311	5,494
Iowa	246	4,854
Kansas	75	4,859
Kentucky	114	11,599
Louisiana	96	7,512
Maine	139	4,510
Maryland	191	4,088
Massachusetts	1,379	1,057
Michigan	356	3,326
Minnesota	110	3,997
Mississippi	55	15,053
Missouri	288	5,975
Montana Territory	3	6,835
Nebraska	28	4,393
Nevada	19	2,236
New Hampshire	127	2,506
New Jersey	614	1,475
New Mexico	1	91,874
New York	2,826	1,551
North Carolina	58	18,472
Ohio	832	3,203
Oregon	19	4,785
Pennsylvania	1,639	2,148
Rhode Island	167	1,301
South Carolina	25	28,224
Tennessee	105	11,986
Texas	109	7,510
Utah Territory	8	10,848
Vermont	87	3,914
Virginia	76	16,120
Washington Territory	6	3,992
West Virginia	42	10,541
Wisconsin	217	4,860
Wyoming Territory	2	4,559
United States Revenue marine Service	1	
For the United States at large	12,571	3,116

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1874.

Special Agents of the Treasury.

Several weeks ago it was mentioned in these dispatches that the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Customs had under consideration a set of regulations concerning the special agents of the Treasury Department, which contemplated a thorough reorganization. At that time the so-called Bureau of the Supervising Special Agent was wiped out, and Mr. Madge, the Chief, was assigned to other duty. The charge of the service was assigned to the special supervision of the Commissioner of Customs, who designated Mr. Lobdale, an experienced officer, to duty in the office and subject to his orders. To-day the Secretary of the Treasury made public an order, dated seven days ago, in which the facts as regards the transfer of the direct jurisdiction of special agents are announced in an official form. The abolition of the existing division of the United States into districts placed under the superintendance of certain special agents, will lead to the correction of abuses which have long disgraced the Customs service of the United States. The moiety investigation in Congress gave a partial insight into some of the irregularities of that system, and the operations of special agents were no less notoriously inefficent, and were in addition enormously expensive. The headquarters in New York alone, cost thousands of dollars a year, and its officers were so publicly known that their movements were generally familiar to smugglers or others engaged in defrauding the revenue. When it was first stated that a change was contemplated, the leading members of the service put in an appearance here and made strenuous efforts to frustrate the efforts of Commissioner Johnson; but in this they signally failed, as the Secretary of the Treasury, who had given the preliminary order, was not to be cajoled into a change of opinion. Though Commissioner Johnson has for some time been engaged in shaping the service with a view to the change, the official order of the Secretary will not go into effect until the first of August. Commissioner Johnson returned last night.

The Freedmen's Bank.

In accordance with the notice to that effect, the depositors in the Freedmen's bank are presenting their books for the purpose of having their accounts made up and the balances adjusted, and the bank therefore presents quite a busy appearance. The Commissioners appointed to wind up the affairs of the bank have such information from all the branches as to justify the impression that they will pay much more on the dollar than the most sanguine originally hoped for.

Thirty Clerks Saved from Dismissal.

A number of clerks in the Auditor's office of the Postoffice Department were promoted to-day, and the vacancies thus made in the lower grades will be filled by the transfer of clerks from other Auditors' offices who would otherwise be dismissed. By this course nearly thirty clerks will be retained in employment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1874.

LOOK AT YOUR FIVE DOLLAR NOTES.

A dangerous counterfeit having appeared on the five dollar notes of the Traders National Bank of Chicago, the Treasury Department offers one-half per cent. premium for the return of the genuine five dollar notes of that bank to the Department for destruction. The notes should be strapped separately, and may be included in packages of national bank notes returned to the Treasury for redemption, and may be returned at the expense of the Department. All genuine five dollar notes of this bank should hereafter be refused, and notes of that denomination thus driven out of circulation No more of these notes will be issued hereafter by the Comptroller of Currency to that bank. The attention of bank officers is especially called to the necessity of promptly retiring these notes, which will entirely prevent the circulation of the counterfeits.

LIQUOR RIOT IN WESTFIELD, MASS.

State Constables Obstructed in the Seizure of the Contraband Article---Arrest of Some of the Rioters.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., July 27.—The constables seized about eight hundred dollars' worth of liquor at Westfield on Saturday while being conveyed here. Three men in the employ of the owner captured it, but their horse giving out, they were obliged to abandon the property. It was again seized by the constables, but its removal from Westfield was prevented by a mob of one hundred persons, some of them being armed, who agreed, however, that the liquor should remain in the custody of the officers. During Saturday night the liquor was stolen and carried into Connecticut. The whole affair causes great excitement in Westfield.

SPRINGFIELD, July 27.—A large force of State Constables appeared here this morning and arrested Elisha Tobey, owner of the seized liquor; also Jack Frud, a liquor dealer and a ringleader in Saturday's riot; Special Officer Wm. Chapman and others. Tobey was handcuffed and taken before a magistrate. All persons thus far arrested have procured bail. Many more arrests will doubtless be made. The State Constables are followed by a large crowd. Westfield is in a blaze of excitement and business is nearly suspended.

THE IRON INTEREST.

Some Valuable Statistical Matter.

Production of Pig Iron in the United States in 1872 and 1873—Complete Returns from Every State.

[From the Iron and Steel Bulletin, 23d.]

We present herewith full and accurate statistics of the production of pig iron in the United States in 1872 and 1873, derived from returns made directly to the office of the American Iron and Steel Association by the makers, and by the regular correspondents of the association. This exhibit is the most complete of the kind that has ever been given to the country, and its preparation alone has cost the association thousands of dollars.

We briefly summarize the leading facts set forth in the detailed statements which follow, premising them by remarking that our tables do not include abandoned furnaces:

No. of stacks December 31, 1871	571
No. of stacks built in 1872	41
No. of stacks December 31, 1872	612
No. of stacks built in 1873	50
No. of stacks December 31, 1873	662
No. of stacks in blast January 1, 1874	410
No. of stacks out of blast January 1, 1874	252
No. of stacks completed in first 6 months of 1874	11
No. of finished stacks, July 1, 1874	673
No. of stacks building July 1, 1874	53
No. of stacks projected, July 1, 1874	61
Total production in 1872, tons of 2,000 lbs	2,854,558
Total production in 1873, tons of 2,000 lbs	2,868,278
Estimated annual capacity of all finished stacks, net tons	4,500,000
No. of States having furnaces	25
No. of States making pig iron in 1872	21
No. of States making pig iron in 1873	22

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON IN 1872 AND 1873 BY STATES.

[illegible]

Pennsylvania, with 262 stacks, makes very nearly one-half of all the pig iron made in the country. [illegible]

[illegible]

Home production of pig iron in 1872 [illegible] 2,854,558
Pig iron imported in 1872 [illegible] 295,967
Total consumption of pig iron in 1872 [illegible] 3,150,525
Home production of pig iron in 1873 [illegible] 2,868,278
Pig iron imported in 1873 [illegible] 154,780
Total consumption of pig iron in 1873 [illegible] 3,023,058

In 1872 [illegible] to all countries (principally to Canada) were as follows: [illegible] 1873, 180,436 tons [illegible] said in [illegible] ments of [illegible] Britain, but the most diligent inquiry fails to show that such shipments were ever made, although, as has heretofore been remarked, it is not improbable that English and Scotch founders will yet require large quantities of our charcoal iron for car-wheel purposes. This want, however, will not be created until the American method of making car-wheels becomes more popular in Great Britain than it now is. The British car-wheel, as at present constructed, is not composed, in whole or in part, of charcoal pig iron.

A THEORY OF THE SCANDAL.

The Story Told from a New Point of View—Important if True.

[To the Editor of the Daily Graphic.]

Will you permit me to make a statement respecting this deplorable Tilton-Beecher business, which may throw some light upon it? I should never have felt moved to utter a word on the subject were it not that the facts have now become public property, and the incidents I am about to relate may help to form what is greatly needed, a coherent theory of this great scandal. The country is likely to be divided into earnest partizans of Tilton on the one hand and Beecher on the other; but surely there must be a large number of people who have no special partiality for either of those gentlemen, and who wish simply to get at the truth of the affair. The information came into my possession three years ago—how, it is needless to relate. My only object in giving it is to explain the relations of the parties to each other in a much more judicial manner than would be the case if the *ex-parte* statements of either were taken as sole evidence.

When Mr. Tilton and his wife were first married they lived together with a tolerable degree of happiness. But the conditions changed greatly within eight or ten years. The wife, who was an intelligent and clever woman, bore children very rapidly; she has had seven, of whom four are now living. Immersed in maternal and household cares, Mrs. Tilton ceased to be attractive to her husband, over whom in the meantime a great change had come. From the obscurity of a reporter on the *Tribune* he had become the celebrated editor of the greatest religious newspaper in the country; he was moreover an admirable orator, and seemed to have a great and most brilliant career before him. With these changed conditions came changed deportment towards his wife. He manifested a remarkable degree of self-importance; he treated her, my informant says, with great want of consideration, and it is further hinted that he was by no means faithful to his marriage vows. Led away by the flattery of women, he failed to observe that moral code without which the marriage bond loses its sanctity. All this, of course, was extremely mortifying to the high-spirited wife and mother. She resented such treatment. And here let me remark that Mrs. Tilton is said to possess in an unusual degree that craving for sympathy and tenderness which is the marked characteristic of her sex. It is even said that her exactions in this respect amount almost to selfishness. Thus, with extreme sensitiveness on both sides, the ill feeling which Mrs. Tilton could not suppress was met on Mr. Tilton's part with a want of conciliation, which only tended to make matters worse. In this frame of mind Mrs Tilton naturally turned for advice and sympathy to her pastor, to the friend of her husband, to the minister who had married her, to the man to whom she had always looked up with reverence and affection. It seems that Tilton had, about this time, been absent a great deal from home. It was in the winter, and he had seventy engagements for lectures, and consequently was traveling a great deal. Mrs. Tilton carried her bruised heart, her wounded pride, her unsatisfied longings to Mr. Beecher, and in him she found a warm sympathizer. Pity, as is well known, is akin to love, and, if this theory is correct, it led the impulsive, warm-hearted preacher and the sympathetic, craving woman into an intimacy which it is alleged became criminal. This was kept up for some time with the results that are known to the world.

According to my information, the explosion occurred in this wise: Miss Susan B. Anthony (through whom, it is alleged, the story subsequently became public, she relating it to all her female associates) was stopping at Mr. Tilton's house. Tilton had been unusually exasperating in his demeanor towards his wife, and it is said had [illegible], she, filled with a desire to humiliate him, in passionate utterance she told him, in the presence of the guest alluded to, that she had been as faithless to her marriage vows as he had been to his.

A tremendous scene followed. Tilton was furious. Finally the whole story of her intimacy with her pastor came out. The circumstances, as I have depicted them, explain how the story got abroad. The secret, which should have been guarded by Theodore Tilton, Henry Ward Beecher, Mrs. Tilton, and their mutual friend, Frank Moulton, was first of all babbled about in the clique of woman suffragists, and finally found its way to the public.

In justice to Mr. Tilton, however, it must be stated that up to the date of his last letter he invariably defended his wife. He has denied to everybody but Frank Moulton and Oliver Johnson that anything more occurred than an improper overture from Mr. Beecher to Mrs. Tilton.

The way in which the public regard Tilton is very curious. Every body admitted that he was a young man of great promise, a fine orator, an able journalist. But somehow he was always the subject of unfavorable comment on the part of the press. He never did anybody any harm; he never spoke unkindly of any of his cotemporaries; he engaged in no cabals. But somehow he [illegible] I am told, the editors as a man who possessed a great deal of self-consciousness and as assuming a position he was not entitled to. At any rate, he failed to make that favorable impression on his cotemporaries which his talents certainly seem to entitle him to. He possibly lacked a sense of humor, and often showed a want of tact in dealing with the outside public. But the fact remains that while he has a strong case as against Beecher the press of this city is unanimously against him.

So here you have the story—the growing alienation between husband and wife, both of them strongly self-conscious, both craving sympathy, both failing to have due consideration for each other. Then comes the pastor, warm-hearted, warm-blooded, exuberant, impulsive, and moreover, it is said, with an unhappy home of his own. Such a man, dealing with such a woman—all parties being meanwhile infected more or less with the current sexual theories as to the right of individuals to bestow their affections on whom they please—such a man and such a woman, in such a frame of mind, are not at all unlikely to fall. How large a share the free-love doctrines had in this painful affair nobody will probably ever know; but that Henry Ward Beecher was deeply infected with these doctrines is no secret at all. Indeed they were very plainly avowed by several members of his church to the writer as a positive defence of Mr. Beecher's slips when first this matter got into the papers; and I feel convinced that these pernicious doctrines have had much to do with this unhappy scandal.

I give the statement with the accompanying hypothesis, as it may probably afford a solution of this very painful affair. That Mr. Beecher is the treacherous seducer which Mr. Tilton tries to prove him, very few people will believe. Mr. Beecher fell, if this story is true, through his sympathy with a woman in distress, whom he believed was alienated from her husband by the cruelty of the latter. All this is explicable, and the case affords another warning as to the misery which invariably results from the satisfaction of purely egotistic impulses.

INQUIRER.

A Curious Contrast.

(From the San Francisco Bulletin.)

It is very singular that while the Congress of the United States has been passing a law which imposes an additional tax of $2,500,000 on the newspaper circulation of the country, and for no other reason than that certain prominent newspapers, in the presence of an all-pervading demoralization, have had the courage and the boldness to stand up for the right, the Legislature of the largest and most important of the Australian colonies has adopted a regulation allowing newspapers to go without any charge at all through the mails. We do not say that such a rule is right, but it is at least a laudable effort to remove all obstacles to the dissemination of knowledge. It must be admitted that if it is an error at all, it is an error in a very good cause. The legislation of our Congress, besides this act, takes on a very curious complexion. There never yet has been a war between the Press and the Government unless the latter had been growing corrupt and despotic, for the two tendencies usually go hand in hand.

◆

THERE is a section of the Iowa code which is likely to create a ferment among liquor dealers and railway companies. It prohibits the importation of intoxicating liquors by fine or imprisonment of the carrier, unless previously furnished by the consignee with a certificate of his being licensed to sell. The Chicago Tribune says: "This provision of the law went into effect two years ago, but never has been enforced. Now it is reported the attention of the crusaders has been called to it, and they are disposed to make trouble. The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company are said to have been the first to take the alarm, and are believed to have instructed their agents not to ship the stuff into Iowa. Recently the freight agents in this city have been asking for counsel, and have been advised that the shippers must procure the required certificate, and that then the companies will be released from liability. In order to avoid litigation and annoyance at a time when the railways have their hands full, it is probable they may soon require shippers to display certificates authorizing the consignees to receive shipments of liquor."

Tilton Under Arrest.

Charged With Libel Against Beecher.

An "Argus" Editor the Complainant.

A Hearing in the Case This Morning.

The Wanted Witnesses Will Now be Called.

Carpenter Interviewed at Some Length.

The Investigation Still in Progress, with No Prospect of Ending.

FRANK B. CARPENTER INTERVIEWED.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The Brooklyn *Argus* to-day prints a part of an interview with Frank B. Carpenter on the subject of the Beecher scandal. Mr. Carpenter said he was first brought actively into the case by Beecher, in May, 1873. Beecher sent for Carpenter, wishing him to come immediately to Brooklyn. Beecher had learned that Henry C. Bowen had reasserted to Carpenter the charges which he had formerly made to Tilton against Beecher, and which he had withdrawn in the tripartite agreement, and that Bowen had said, in presence of Mr. E. D. Holton, of Milwaukee, and of Carpenter, that he did not wish them to understand that he had made a retraction. Beecher wished Carpenter to confront Bowen on these points. It was also said that the tripartite covenant was to be made public. He went to Moulton's house. Beecher was not there, but Mr. Moulton said he wished Mr. Carpenter to go to Bowen's residence with Claflin and Moulton. They went, and Carpenter repeated in the presence of Bowen, Claflin and Moulton, the statements made by Bowen to himself concerning Beecher. Bowen admitted all, and Claflin expressed his astonishment that Bowen should have told these things after signing the covenant. Claflin was the person who induced Bowen to sign the covenant. Bowen said he protested against making the agreement public. Carpenter said to Bowen, that if the statements were untrue he should make the most unqualified public denial, but if true he should stand by them. Bowen had said to Carpenter that Beecher had made a confession to him on his knees. Tilton and Moulton had been told by Beecher that this was a lie. Carpenter said to Bowen, "There is a direct lie between you and Beecher, and for one I want to know the truth." Claflin thought Beecher ought to be present at this interview. Moulton went to his house for him, but did not find him. Bowen expressed his willingness to meet Beecher next day. Claflin agreed to arrange the interview. A few days afterwards Carpenter saw Claflin, who told him Beecher had said, "There isn't force enough in Brooklyn to draw me into a private interview with Henry C. Bowen."

Carpenter says that in his business relations with Bowen they had frequent conversations regarding his difficulty with Beecher. Bowen said Beecher's friends wanted him to sign a sweeping document declaring his charges against Beecher untrue. He refused. Claflin urged him at least to sign a paper withdrawing the charges, and he consented.

The interviewer here inserts the following note:

"Mr. Carpenter here repeated to the writer the substance of a conversation which took place between Beecher and himself on Sunday, June 1st, 1873, after service at Plymouth Church. We can only say that the statements which Carpenter says Beecher made that evening are, if true, of the utmost significance and importance. Mr. Carpenter declares that he will not make public this conversation unless he is called upon to testify before the proper tribunal. It was during this interview that Beecher told Carpenter that in case Theodore would make certain disavowals he would share his fame and fortune with him and pour in subscribers to the *Golden Age* by the thousands. The interview which Mr. Carpenter speaks of, occurred on the evening of the same day when Beecher wrote his touching letter, dated Sunday, June 1, 1873. Great significance attaches to Carpenter's statement, from the fact that Beecher's card exonerating Tilton from being his slanderer and defamer was published next day, June 2, 1873."

Carpenter says Tilton had no vindictive feeling against Beecher, and tried hard, before publishing his letter to Dr. Bacon, to find some means by which Beecher should free him from the imputations cast upon him by Dr. Bacon. Before he decided to publish the letter, Dr. Bacon said publishes that letter, and Plymouth Church does not reply to it in twenty-four hours by a suit at law against Mr. Tilton, they will have no case before the Christian public."

More of this interview is to be printed to-morrow.

THE BROOKLYN UNION

says that not half the evidence has yet been received by the Committee. Moulton will be invited to testify before Beecher, whose statement will be reserved until the last moment. Mrs. Tilton will be again called, and possibly Tilton. Edward Ovington, at whose house Mrs. Tilton is stopping, says she is perfectly calm and serene. She read the interview with Mrs. Stanton, and pronounced it "utterly false." She had been advised by friends not to make any written denial of statements from such sources. Mrs. Tilton's children have gone to Mount Claire, to her friends.

THE BROOKLYN EAGLE

says Dr. Storrs, who is now enjoying a vacation at Princeton, Massachusetts, is to be summoned to testify as to his interview with Tilton when the statement of the alleged offense of Beecher was made. Beecher will not appear before the Committee to-night or to-morrow night, as he cannot testify satisfactorily to himself or others until he has seen the alleged originals of the letters written by him. He has kept no copies of any letters he has written. Mr. Sage said to-day that to the best of his recollection nothing was omitted from Tilton's testimony in the published statement, and that he (Sage) did not hear Tilton testify to Beecher's and Mrs. Tilton's confession of criminality. He might have said this in an informal chat with some members of the Committee. Mr. Claflin says he was not present when the alleged omitted testimony was given, but understood that the statements were made in an informal conversation on an afternoon when no testimony was taken. Another member of the Committee says Tilton came one afternoon before them and said he was not well enough to proceed with the testimony. A desultory conversation ensued, in which he made the statement about the confessions of Beecher. No notes were taken of this, as the meeting and conversation were imformal. The same Committeeman said Beecher's examination, when made, will be most rigid, but whether written or oral he couldn't say.

THE GRAPHIC

has interviews with several Committeemen, who say Beecher has no intention of resigning, and the stories to that effect are mere gossip.

THE EXPRESS

says Mr. Tilton was visited this morning by a number of the members of the press, but his answer to all was "I have nothing further to say in regard to the case, and I decline to be interviewed." The question was asksd as to whether he had any statement to make over his own signature in refutation of statements published, and his answer was "I have nothing to say." It is said that a complaint for libel is to be made against him in one of the justices' courts, and that he will bring forward the witnesses whom the Committee refuse to call.

ARREST OF TILTON FOR LIBEL.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Theodore Tilton was arrested on two charges of libelling Henry Ward Beecher, and brought before Justice Reilley, of Brooklyn, at five o'clock this afternoon. He was seated in his parlor when arrested, and treated the matter with the utmost composure. His bail was fixed at two thousand five hundred dollars, but upon his giving his word of honor that he would appear at ten o'clock to-morrow morning with his bondsman, he was allowed to go till that time on his own recognizance. The prosecutions are based upon his recent statement arraigning Mr. Beecher. He was arrested at the instance of William J. Gaynor, recently from Boston, where he had a law office. He is now a member of the Brooklyn *Argus* staff. Gaynor says his only object in causing the arrest is to bring out all the facts. Great excitement prevails in Brooklyn, and the matter is discussed in all the leading New York hotels. The following are the affidavits in the case:

AFFIDAVIT OF PLAINTIFF.

State of New York, Kings County, s.s.

William J. Gaynor, of No. 38 First place, being duly sworn, deposeth and says: That on the 20th day of July, Theodore Tilton did falsely, maliciously and scandalously frame, make, write, compose and cause to be published in the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle* published in the city of Brooklyn, in said county, on the 20th day of July, 1874, a certain false, scandalous and libelous writing of, concerning and against Henry Ward Beecher, of the city of Brooklyn, in said county, to the purport and effect following, to-wit: "That for a period of about fifteen years, extending both before and after this marriage, an intimate friendship existed between Theodore Tilton and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, which friendship was cemented to such a degree at in consequence thereof the subsequent honoring by Mr. Beecher of his friend's was a crime of uncommon wrongful- d perfidy.

about nine years ago Rev. Henry cher began, and thereafter con- iendship with Mrs. Elizabeth hose native delicacy and extreme religious sensibility he often expressed to her husband a high admiration, visiting her from time to time for years, until the year 1870, when, for the reasons hereinafter stated, he ceased such visits; during which period, by many tokens and attentions, he won the affectionate love of Mrs. Tilton, whereby, after a long moral resistance by her and after repeated assaults by him upon her mind with overmastering arguments, he accomplished the possession of her person, maintaining with her thenceforward, during the period hereinafter stated, the relation called 'criminal intercourse,' this relation being regarded by her during that period as not criminal or morally wrong, such had been the power of his arguments as a clergyman to satisfy her religious scruples against such violation of virtue and honor."

Wherefore, deponent prays that the defendant may be apprehended and dealt with according to law.

Sworn to before me, this 28th day of July, 1874.

(Signed) THOMAS M. REILLEY,
Justice of the Peace of the City of Brooklyn.

ANOTHER AFFIDAVIT.

State of New York, Kings County, ss.

Wm. J. Gaynor, of No. 38 First Place, having been duly sworn, deposes and says, that on the 27th of July, 1874, Theodore Tilton did, falsely, maliciously and scandalously, frame, make, write, compose and publish in the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle* and Brooklyn *Daily Argus*, newspapers published in the city of Brooklyn, in said county, on the 27th day of July, 1874, a certain false, scandalous and libelous writing of, concerning and against Henry Ward Beecher, of the city of Brooklyn, in the said county, to the purport and effect following, to wit: [Here follows a copy of the card of Tilton, sent last night.]

Wherefore, deponent prays that defendant may be apprehended and dealt with according to law.

Sworn to before me, this 28th day of July, 1874.

(Signed) THOS. M. REILLEY.
Justice of the Peace of the City of Brooklyn.

These affidavits being read to Mr. Gaynor, and he having sworn to the same, the following warrant was issued:

WARRANT OF ARREST.

State of New York, Kings County, s. s.

W. J. Gaynor, of No. 38 First Place, deposes and says that on the 20th day of July, 1874, at the said city of Brooklyn, in the said county of Kings, Theodore Tilton did falsely, maliciously and scandalously frame and make, write, compose and publish in the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*, a newspaper published in the city of Brooklyn, said county, a certain false, scandalous and libelous writing of, concerning and against Henry Ward Beecher, of the city of Brooklyn, in said county, of the effect and purport that said Henry Ward Beecher had confessed to him, the said Tilton, and to one Mr. Moulton, that said Beecher had had criminal intercourse or adultery with one Elizabeth R. Tilton, all with intent to scandalize and disgrace said Henry Ward Beecher. Whereupon deponent prays that defendant may be apprehended and dealt with according to law.

Sworn to before me, this 28th day of July, 1874.

(Signed) THOS. M. REILLEY,
Justice of Peace.

This warrant was also sworn to, and the two gentlemen left.

THE ARREST OF THE ACCUSED.

Justice Reilley handed the warrant to Officer Shaughvissey, with instructions to serve it immediately. The officer went to Tilton's residence and served the warrant, and Tilton accompanied him to the court room.

BEFORE JUSTICE REILLEY.

The justice immediately took his seat and Tilton strode up to the bench.

Mr. Tilton (smiling)—I hear you want me, judge?

Justice Reilley—Well, there's a charge of libel here against you.

The affidavits were read, and also the warrant.

"What do you say to that charge?" asked the Justice.

Mr. Tilton—Everything is true.

Justice Reilley—Yes. But how do you plead?

Mr. Tilton—Well, not guilty. Before you take that, I would ask if it makes any difference in regard to the case, as to the way I plead?

Justice Reilley—You plead not guilty, and of course you are entitled to an adjournment and a hearing.

Mr. Tilton—Not guilty then.

The justice took the plea and as he wrote it down said, "Mr. Tilton you will be here to-morrow morning at ten o'clock. I will allow you to go on your own recognizance." This ended the matter, and Mr. Tilton, after asking if he had better have counsel in the morning, and being answered in the affirmative, left the court room.

ANOTHER MYSTERIOUS WITNESS.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The Beecher Investigating Committee met again this evening, at the residence of Mr. Storrs, with closed doors, and adjourned after a session lasting over three hours. Only one witness was examined, but his name and the character of his testimony could not be ascertained. The Committee will assemble again and continue their inquiries to-morrow evening.

TILTON IN COURT.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The Third District Court in Brooklyn was crowded from an early hour this morning by those who wished to be present at the examination of Theodore Tilton, on a charge preferred by John J. Gaynor, of causing to be published libels on Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Mr. Tilton entered the court room shortly after ten o'clock, accompanied by his counsel, Ex-Judge Samuel D. Morris, and a few gentlemen. A crowd attempted to follow, but there being no room late-comers had to content themselves with glances through the doors and windows at the scene inside. At the time Mr. Tilton entered, Justice Reilley was engaged with his usual morning business, and motioned the distinguished defendant into his private office. Mr. Gaynor was present from an early hour, attended by a few gentlemen, who held frequent and low conversation with him. About half-past eleven routine work was disposed of, and Mr. Gaynor was requested by the Justice to step into the room in which Mr. Tilton was awaiting the calling of his case. Justice Reilley followed, and as soon as he mentioned the case of Tilton, he objected to a private examination, and adjournment was had to the general court room. Judge Morris was asked if he had any suggestions to make, and replied that he had spoken to the complainant about this case being brought by Mr. Beecher through him, and was answered that he took the case entirely on his own responsibility. Counsel argued that this case should not have been called to satisfy the cravings of public scandal. He suggested that the matter stand over until Monday next, that he might take counsel with the representative of the people in this State. Gaynor argued that Tilton had violated one of the laws of the State, and it was his (Gaynor's) duty, as a citizen, to bring him into court to answer. He thought he had a public right to bring Mr. Tilton here for a preliminary examination. If the defendant chose, he could let his case go before the Grand Jury. He had consulted no persons, and was urged on in his present course by no one, but only appeared as a member of the Committee. Judge Morris submitted that there was no object in view by this prosecution except to gain notoriety. Gaynor wished to know if defendant waived an examination or demanded a hearing, as he wished to summon Henry Ward Beecher and some other witnesses for examination. Judge Morris asked that the case be set down for Monday next, as his client was not prepared for examination, and besides counsel wished to consult with the District Attorney. Justice Reilley then, both parties consenting, adjourned the hearing until Monday next. Mr. Tilton, accompanied by counsel, then left the court, followed by a vast concourse of people.

WHO WM. G. GAYNOR IS.

BOSTON, July 29.—A reporter this morning sought some information about Wm. G. Gaynor, who caused the arrest of Mr. Tilton in Brooklyn, and ascertained that he was formerly in the employ of C. W. Everett & Co., of the Merchants Bureau of Collections, as attorney. It appears that this firm hired Gaynor in the fall of 1872, in Utica, where he was employed as law clerk at a salary of ten dollars a week. Everett & Co. gave him about two thousand dollars a year. Gaynor remained here until January, 1874, when, failing to give satisfaction, he was discharged. He next turned up as attorney for another collection firm, and immediately commenced an attempt (so Mr. Everett says) to ruin his (Everett's) business by sending letters to his clients derogatory to him. Mr. Everett says some six hundred such letters were sent out, specimens of which he has in his possession, and he declared every one of the charges to be false. Gaynor brought suits against Everett, but did not carry any of them into court. In March last he went to New York or Brooklyn. Mr. Everett did not think Gaynor was at all intimate with Gen. Butler, as has been reported, but knew he was an ardent supporter of that gentleman. Gaynor is twenty-seven years of age.

BEECHER CALLS FOR MOULTON.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The Brooklyn *Eagle* says: "We are informed and authorized to announce that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has very recently written a letter to Frank Moulton, in which Mr. Beecher earnestly asks and adjures Mr. Moulton to go before the Committee, exhibit all he has and tell all he knows with reference 'to the matters in controversy between Theodore Tilton and Henry Ward Beecher.' This letter is declared to be long, explicit, earnest, unmistakable and to the effect that Mr. Beecher has no wish and Mr. Moulton no alternative but for the latter to go before the Committee, fully and frankly to say all he can say forthwith. This earnest letter of request from Mr. Beecher, coming in with the request of the Committee itself, will reach or has reached Mr. Moulton at Narragansett Pier, where he has been with his wife."

THE REST OF CARPENTER'S STORY.

The *Argus* to-day concludes Carpenter's story of the difficulties between Beecher and Tilton. The report yesterday ended at the point where Carpenter made allusions to Oliver Johnson's connection with the case. Johnson stated before the Committee that Tilton never charged in his (Johnson's) hearing that Beecher had been criminally intimate with Mrs. Tilton. Mr. Carpenter is willing to swear that his first "absolute conviction" that there had been adultery between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton was derived from the statement of Oliver Johnson to that effect.

Mr. Carpenter—I can prove that Oliver Johnson used these words: "My lips are sealed by a solemn promise, but if I should disclose what I know the roof of Plymouth Church would come right off." Another time Mr. Johnson said to me: "I know a great deal more about this case than you do, and what you know is bad enough."

Mr. Carpenter says that he accompanied Tilton when he went to Dr. Storrs' for advice and that the latter said: "Dr. Storrs, I came to you for advice 'in regard to the proper action to be taken by myself in reference to the statements made in the Woodhull letter."

Dr. Storrs replied: "I have not read the statement made by Mrs. Woodhull, but if you think it is of sufficient importance to merit attention I will do so." Dr. Storrs read the Woodhull story, and a few days later, when Tilton visited him, said: "Mr. Tilton, I have read this paper carefully, and if the statements are true I draw from them four conclusions."

Mr. Tilton asked what the conclusions were.

Dr. Storrs then said: "First, That Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton had criminal relations. Second, That you discovered that. Third, That Mr. Beecher received a paper from Mrs. Tilton denying that such relations had ever existed. Fourth, That Mr. Moulton got that paper from Mr. Beecher."

Mr. Tilton said: "Dr. Storrs, what if these points can't be denied?"

Dr. Storrs replied: "If these points cannot be denied I have no advice to give. An evasion would be worse than silence."

Mr. Tilton said to the Doctor that he had not told and could not tell him the whole truth.

PROSPECTS FOR THE END.

NEW YORK, July 29.—General Tracy said to-day that the Committee hoped to end the whole thing this week. Mr. Moulton, Mr. Beecher and one or two minor witnesses were all there were to be examined.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The Beecher Examining Committee met again to-night, in Brooklyn, but adjourned after a session lasting one hour, without, it is believed, examining any witnesses. Mr. Moulton was to have submitted the letters held by him at to-night's session, but he did not put in an appearance. It was stated that Mr. Beecher will not lay his detailed statement before the Committee until Mr. Moulton's testimony has been taken.

WHAT MR. HOLTON KNOWS.

MILWAUKEE, July 27.—The *Sentinel* to-morrow contains the interview with Hon. E. D. Holton, mentioned in last night's dispatches as being present at the interview of Bowen and Carpenter. It refers to Tilton's letter published in the Brooklyn *Union* a year ago last spring. The letter was dated January 1, 1871, calling Bowen's attention to the statement by him that Beecher had been guilty of improprieties with a number of women, and was an unsafe visitor to houses of members of the Church. Holton saw the letter while in Hartford and went to New York and called on Bowen. Carpenter was present. They talked about the letter. Holton asked Bowen squarely if he had made such charges against Beecher to Beecher himself, and if he knew them to be true. Bowen refused to deny or acknowledge their truth. Holton construed his silence into an admission that Tilton's letter truthfully stated what had transpired.

FLOOD AT CINCINNATI.

The Licking River on a Raid--Barges Swept Away--Loss One Hundred Thousand Dollars--Damage to Short Line and Other Railroads.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—The weather has been cool—thermometer at seventy. Very little of the great storms which passed over Northern Kentucky and Southern Ohio visited this place. The pyrotechnic display of the storm passing over Kentucky from ten o'clock till midnight last night was grand. The storm north of this place was two hours later, and not so much attended with lightning. The direction was from southwest to northeast. The Marietta and Cincinnati, and the Louisville Short Line were theonly trains delayed to-night. Bridges near Finchburg, on the Hillsboro branch of the Marietta road, have been washed away. The main line up to noon, was unobstructed. The roads west and north were not affected. The Kentucky Central escaped.

The Short Line to Louisville suffered most heavily. At Sparta, on that road, a southward bound freight train went through a bridge. A mile and a half south of Sparta, an engine, one baggage, and one passenger car went through a bridge, the Pullman escaping. Three men were seriously and one fatally hurt. Five miles further south, five baggage cars were ditched. Between Cincinnati and Walton two bridges are down. The damage is principally to rolling stock. The officers of the road say trains will run regularly in two days.

Great damage is reported to the corn crop by the wind breaking the corn down in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. This evil is, however, limited in extent. The Ohio River took a jump here of nearly five feet in a few hours, and is still rising.

Licking river this morning came down with the water three or four feet higher than the surface of the Ohio and shot across the stream, driving the driftwood against the banks at the public landing of Cincinnati. The greatest damage was from tearing coal boats from their moorings and sinking them.

The loss is now estimated at one hundred thousand dollars, with a possibility of its being much less, according to the number of boats which may be caught and saved. The coal interest suffers the brunt of the loss. In the first runout of the Licking, about seven this morning, about a thousand saw logs bore down the barges, tearing them loose. Logs and timber from other mills were washed away, making an aggregate value of $8,000. At Swift's Iron Works fourteen empty barges, worth ten thousand dollars, and the steamer Alex. Swift were torn loose and borne down stream into the Ohio. The steamer was landed without damage at West Covington. The fate of the barges cannot be told yet. Black & Phillips lost six barges, most of them containing coal, valued at about ten thousand dollars. D. B. Shuterly lost ten barges, part of them loaded with coal. A barge with 1200 bushels of coal sank under Licking bridge. Two barges full of coal were sunk at the mouth of the Licking and will cause an obstruction at a low state of water till they are removed. Four empty and one other loaded barges were sunk on the Kentucky side of the river. Six loaded barges, belonging to Fisher and Humphreys, were carried away and the same firm had two other loaded barges sunk. F. J. Williamson's coal Elevator Company had twelve barges and a float with twelve cars washed away down the Licking river. Much of this property has been safely landed at different points on the Ohio.

WATERSPOUT IN NEVADA.

Great Damage in Eureka--Houses Swept Away--Twenty-five or Thirty Lives Lost--All in Half an Hour.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—A dispatch from Eureka, Nevada, gives the particulars of a storm yesterday. It had been raining with great violence early in the morning till noon, when the cloud burst on a lofty range of mountains to the east. A vast volume of water rushed down the canon where the town is located. The eastern part of the town was flooded in ten minutes by the fearful rush of water with constantly increasing violence; every moment houses were torn from their foundations and swept away with their occupants. Ropes were procured and the line formed. Brave men thus protected dashed into the torrent and saved many lives. Only a few women and children were lost. The body of one, Mrs. Bray, was recovered. Rodger Robinett, reporter of the *Sentinel*, was among the drowned. The *Sentinel* office was swept away. The bodies are being brought to the court house as fast as recovered. Three Chinamen were lost. Thirty houses were swept away. All that part of the town devoted to dance houses and other places of amusement is gone. The flood lasted only half an hour. The total loss of life is not yet known, but it is believed that it will reach twenty-five or thirty. The weather is still threatening.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—A dispatch from Elko, Nevada, just received, says the report of an accident to a western train on the Central Railroad, near Humboldt Wells, caused by the water spout washing away the track, is without foundation. A section foreman was run over and lost both legs. The track was so badly injured that trains cannot get through to-day. There is no further news from the Eureka disaster.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—Private dispatches to-night from Eureka state that fourteen dead bodies have been recovered. The loss by the flood foots up over one hundred thousand dollars. In addition to the names already given, the following are sent to-night, as drowned: James Galvin, J. W. Talbot, J. Dorney, John Ranfts, W. J. McGeary, Wm. Smith.

A water spout burst near Carson City, Nevada, this evening, causing great destruction of property, no lives were lost.

Latest Dispatch—Loss $150,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—A dispatch from Eureka, to-night, says the loss by the flood is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The Eureka Consolidated Mining Company loses twenty thousand dollars and will have to shut down their furnaces. Several more bodies have been recovered. More people are still missing.

STEUBENVILLE.

Another Body Found in the River---Detectives Make a Haul of Counterfeiters.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., July 28, 1874.

The body of a little boy, about five years of age, with dark hair, was found floating in the river this evening. It is supposed to be a victim of the terrible flood at Pittsburgh. As it was entirely naked, no better description can be given. Coroner Samuel Stephens will hold the body until to-morrow for identification.

To-day, United States Detectives Whitney, Odell and Slimmons, of Cleveland, arrested John J. McDonald and Edward J. Maloy, of this place, and John Logan, of Mingo Junction, charged with counterfeiting. Maloy was released on his own recognisance, it being understood that he will turn State's evidence. The others were taken to Cleveland. It is said that others will be arrested on the same charge to-night.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1874.

Placing the Five Per Cent. Loan.

The difficulty experienced by the the Secretary of the Treasury in placing the balance of the five per cent. loan demonstrated the impracticability of any further attempts in the way of bids, and to prevent failure he has been compelled to accept the offers of the great European houses of the Rothschilds and Seligman. The Secretary, in conversation to-day, said that he had not changed his views on the subject of making the loan popular by affording every one an opportunity to purchase directly at the Treasury, but that as the law now stands this could not be done, and there was no other course to pursue than that adopted. Some insinuations have been made that the circular of the Secretary and the reception of bids were a mere blind to cover the real object in view, which was the creation of a new syndicate. This, however, is denied; not upon the direct statements of the Secretary, but upon his well known desire to have the loan as far as practicable taken in the United States, so that the interest might be paid here, and thus be of benefit to our own people. It is now believed that the large share will be taken abroad. There is considerable grumbling among the friends of those who put in bids, and all sorts of irresponsible charges are being made under the impetus of this feeling. The present arrangement is much more favorable than was indicated by anything that occurred during the consideration of the bids, and the absolute subscription of the present parties to forty-five millions is in itself a guarantee of success, independent of the satisfactory prospects of taking up the balance within the specified limit of six months. Besides, one quarter of one per cent. is saved in commissions.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1874.

United States Secret Service.

Solicitor Wilson this afternoon submitted his report on the Secret Service of the Treasury Department, to the Secretary of the Treasury, but it will not be made public for several days. The present report has reference only to the question of the necessity, utility and efficiency of what is known as the Secret Service of the Department. The investigation of the safe-burglary has not yet been completed and therefore no report has as yet been made on that subject, nor will there be until the judicial features of the case are fully determined. The service was created as early as 1860, and its duties have been manifold and varied. Congress made appropriations and the Secretary of the Treasury expended them as he saw fit. No one ever stopped to inquire whether the work was of any benefit to the government or not. The report mentioned covers this ground fully. The report shows in a statistical summary that in the fourteen years of its existence the Secret Service of the Treasury, exclusive of that under the Commissioners of Customs and Internal Revenue, has cost one million one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars. The special branch of duty assigned to this corps, the report shows, is detection and bringing to trial and punishment of persons engaged in counterfeiting Treasury notes, bonds, National bank notes and other securities of the United States and coinage, and persons engaged in other frauds upon the government. The latter general provision has warranted considerable latitude to the operations of the service. The report, after reviewing the work of the corps and its cost, discusses its efficiency and as to whether the large amount annually appropriated is judiciously expended. As already stated, the present report is merely preliminary to a supplemental report, when the safe burglary case is finally disposed of. Enough, however, has been discovered and shown, to demonstrate a great defect somewhere. One thing is determined, and that is that a thorough overhauling is necessary, and it is not at all improbable that it may be found advisable to absolutely abolish the corps in its present status and devise some more responsible and efficient means of executing the wishes of Congress and the Secretary of the Treasury.

Reform in the Treasury Advances.

Secretary Bristow has not yet ended his work of reform in the Treasury, as he stated to your correspondent to-day, "I am here to execute the laws passed by Congress, and as far as they affect my Department I shall see them carried out both in letter and spirit." There has been great anxiety and excitement in the Department during the past two days over a rumor that the Secretary would carry out the resolution introduced by Ben. Butler prohibiting the retention in office of two members of the same family. To-day a paper was sent into every division in the Treasury Department requiring every clerk to write down the name of any relative employed in any of the Departments, giving the Department in which such relative is employed. The executioner is ready with his ax, and by the end of the week a new scene of clerical decapitation will be enacted.

Consul General Seward.

It is learned from a trustworthy source that Consul General Seward, now at Shanghai, will shortly resign from the Consular Service. Mr. Seward is a legacy left to the Department of State by his uncle, the terms of which have been faithfully executed against all comers by the reigning Secretary. An investigation of the accounts of Mr. Seward, in 1870, indicated unusual enterprise, especially in the matter of settling up the estates of deceased American citizens. In fact, his administration was so remarkably thrifty that a voluminous report, since published, was written by an authorized officer, showing a very unsatisfactory condition of things and making specific charges. Notwithstanding this, he was retained in the service, and was accepted at the Department of State as a model Consul. A few months since an attempt was made to raise him to the place of Minister. He passed a winter in Washington in this business, reporting that Mr. Low had resigned; but the latter, knowing something of the Consul General's career, preferred to return to Washington first, and after making a statement to the President, did tender his resignation. The sequel has already been told in these dispatches. Senator Sargent wished Mr. Avery's appointment. Mr. Fish substituted Seward for Minister and Avery for Consul General. The President stepped in and ordered Mr. Avery's appointment. It is stated that Mr. Seward has abandoned all hopes of reaching the post of Minister to Pekin, a post for which he is not only unfit in point of ability, but for which he lacks many other equally essential qualifications which should be possessed by our represented at the Court of Ta-tsinz.

THE ILLINOIS DEMOCRACY.

Meeting of State Central Committee---Call for State Convention---Preliminary Platform of Principles--Frantic Appeal for Help from Any Source.

CHICAGO, July 29.—In pursuance of the call issued some three weeks since, by Cyrus H. McCormick, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, that body convened this morning at ten o'clock at the Sherman House, Chicago. The attendance was full. Mr. McCormick delivered an address in which he stated that, in view of the approaching election, harmony of action was necessary in order to wrest the government from the present unscrupulous party leader. He reviewed the progress made by the party, and expressed confidence in the result of the coming contest. The meeting adjourned till 2:30, when the following call was presented to the Democracy, Liberals and all other opponents of the Republican party:

The Democratic State Central Committee, in pursuance of the power vested in it by the Democratic State Convention, hereby gives notice that a State Convention will be held in Springfield on Wednesday, the 26th day of August, 1874, at twelve, M. All the voters of the State are invited to join in sending delegates to that Convention who desire to promote the following purposes:

First—The restoration of gold and silver as the basis of the currency of the country, the speedy resumption of specie payments and the payment of all national indebtedness in the money recognized by the civilized world.

Second—Free commerce.

Third—Individual liberty and opposition to pre-emptoary lands.

Fourth—A rigid restriction of the governments, both State and National, to the legimate domain of political power by excluding them from all Executive and Legislative power and inter-meddling with the affairs of society whereby monopolies ere fostered, privileged classes aggrandized and individual freedom unnecessarily and oppressively restrained.

Fifth—The right and duty of the State to protect its citizens from extortion and unjust discrimination by chartered monopolies.

The Committee, believing that the opposition to Republican mis-rule can harmoniously unite on the foregoing principles, earnestly solicits the free co-operation of all men, regardless of past political affiliation, in an earnest effort to place the State and National governments in the hands of men who are actuated by the principles above enunciated.

Each county, except Cook, is entitled to send one delegate for every 500 votes cast in that county for all the presidential candidates at the presidential election of 1872. Each Senatorial district is entitled to send eight delegates in separate delegations.

The call is signed by the Committee and indorsed by a number who have formerly acted with the Republican party, among whom are, A. Chessing and Herman Roster, of the *Illinois Staats Zeitung*. The names of J. R. Doolittle and A. R. Matteson, of the *Times*, also appear.

Some people would almost seem to think that the law of specific gravity, in accordance with which a vessel floats upon the water, is annihilated when a ship goes down.

THE DISASTER.

A DAY OF FUNERALS.

Relief for the Survivors.

SOME LIBERAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

Bodies Found Floating in the River.

CLEARING AWAY THE WRECKS.

Further Incidents of the Great Calamity.

[From Wednesday's Daily Commercial.]

Still is the great disaster of Sunday night the one subject on which are concentrated nearly all the thoughts of the community, and concerning which all are speaking and very many are taking noble and practical action. The bewilderment and horror into which all were thrown when the proportions of the calamity began to be revealed have, in a measure, given place to active effort and practical sympathy, as the realization of the terrible nature of the visitation has come to us. The first effect of the disaster on the public mind was paralyzing, and the people only looked aghast and wondered whether they were really awake: but now they are fully alive to the necessity of doing something to alleviate, so far as possible, the sufferings caused by the flood, or at least to prevent those sufferings from becoming greater.

There was a great task to be accomplished, and its accomplishment must be commenced *at once*. This was evident to all men as soon as they could think logically, and promptly was the work commenced. Not only were those who had been left homeless and bereaved, and without means to obtain a day's food or a night's shelter, to be provided for and preserved from the pangs of immediate want, but those who had not suffered directly from the awful dispensation—whose homes had not been wrecked, whose dear ones had not been swept away to death—were to be protected from the dreadful indirect results, in the shape of pestilence. Money must be obtained and hard, repulsive work must be done, and there was no time to lose. No time was lost. Practical men stepped to the front, and money was given and work volunteered. System and organization were brought into effect, and the work of renovation and relief commenced.

Yesterday, while the curious crowds of sight seers that thronged to the scenes of devastation was as great as on the previous day, they were kept in a measure under control, and not allowed to hinder the work of searching for the dead and removing the rubbish. In the Butchers' Run district the military were on duty keeping back the crowd, and regularly organized gangs of workmen were at work from morning until evening. In the other flooded districts, while the work of reconstruction was not so thoroughly organized, it was actively and effectively carried forward, and much execution was done.

All day the streets were crowded with people, and the devastated regions were visited by thousands of men, women and children. At the undertakers' offices, also, throngs, mostly of women, stood, hour after hour, patiently waiting to see such bodies as might be brought in. In most instances, too, these anxious watchers were not mourning friends, but curious spectators. The fearful nature of the visitation has also awakened the utmost interest elsewhere, and people yesterday flocked into the city from the country districts; and representatives from several of the leading papers in the East arrived yesterday and last evening to gain full information concerning the tragic affair for the columns of their journals.

BUTCHERS' RUN DISTRICT.

Butchers' Run district, the locality where the greatest amount of devastation occurred, was the point, of course, where the greatest amount of work was to be done, and where the greatest interest centered. Crowds of people flocked to the place early in the morning, and continued to swarm over and among the ruins all day. The mere spectators, however, were largely kept in check by the workers. Ropes were stretched around the places where the work of clearing away the wreck and searching for the bodies was going forward, and the guard of military, ordered the preceding evening, was on duty, and did effective service.

The Guard

appeared at about nine o'clock in the morning. The first to appear on the ground was the Knap Battery, under command of Captain William Canham, of the Ninth ward. Soon after arrived companies D and B of the Fourteenth regiment State militia, together with the Heath Zouaves, Washington Infantry, and other military organizations, all commanded by General Pearson in person. The column halted on Madison avenue and O'Hara street, and the men were ordered to clear away all the people save those employed at work. They went to work with a will, and soon accomplished their purpose, the several companies being detailed to different thoroughfares. The men then took positions guarding the approaches to the several devastated avenues and allowed none to enter save those strictly on business.

So well were the orders carried out that no "outsiders" were admitted save those who had "passes." The crowds pressed up to the guards, and it was easy to see if they had not been placed the whole district would have been overrun, all operations delayed and very possibly life endangered.

Searching for Bodies

was of course the work that took precedence of all others. The body of a little boy, subsequently identified as that of John Schnepper, aged six years, was taken out from the debris of his father's house. The body was shockingly mangled.

Subsequently the body of a girl, about fourteen years of age, was found in the ruins on O'Hara street. The remains were not identified.

The work of search still continues, and it is probable that several more will be taken from the ruins.

Saved Alive.

There are stories that three persons were yesterday found alive among the ruins, the stories could not be traced to any positively reliable source, and we give them for what they are worth. It is reported that two little boys, one about seven and the other about eleven years of age, were found yesterday morning buried under the ruins close by the wreck of the glue factory. The roof of a house had floated down and lodged at an angle against a slaughter house. Under this roof, lying close against the side of the slaughter house, and hemmed in by a mass of debris, the boys were found. They were perfectly uninjured, but, as may well be imagined, they were nearly famished. The rubbish, which prevented their release after the danger was over, saved their lives while the danger lasted, as it floated them above the surface of the water; and the roof that formed a portion of this prison, formed also their protection against death, for the ruins of the glue factory lodged against it, and without this barrier, would have crushed the little fellows to death. After their long imprisonment they were accidentally found. Their release was speedily effected, and they are said to have been carried away in a carriage by a charitably disposed person.

The other rescued person is said to be a man who was found wedged in among a mass of rubbish on O'Hara street, which held him fast and securely hid him. He was found to have been very seriously injured by the timbers, &c., that had dashed against him during the frightful flood that had swept him into this position. The names of any of the parties reported rescued could not be ascertained.

A large shepherd dog was also found alive on O'Hara street. He was fastened by a long chain to a post, and was totally hidden by the overlying mass of rubbish. It is probable that the length of his chain permitted the animal to swim, and when the waters subsided he came down again to his old position on the ground but not among his old surroundings. He was uninjured but was coated with mud an inch deep nearly. He was taken in charge by some people in the neighborhood, and should be cherished for the rest of his life for the sake of what he has gone through.

Driven Distracted.

Mr. Leopold, whose terrible bereavement of his wife and four children we noted yesterday, has become partially deranged by his great grief, and who can wonder at it? Yesterday he had to be kept under restraint by his friends, to prevent him committing suicide. He bemoans his terrible loss in the most heart-rending manner, and can see nothing to live for, now that all his loved ones are gone.

Clearing Up.

On Monday the work of clearing up the debris commenced, and was carried on in a desultory but earnest manner. There was no organization, however, and the vast crowd of non-workers interfered very greatly with the efforts of those who were attempting the task. Yesterday morning the work was taken up systematically and pushed forward vigorously. Mayor Fleming, Health Officer Hoch, Capt. Tyson, Street Commissioner, and Fall Master Czarnicke were on the ground all day, and under their direction a strong force of men, and fully fifty horses and carts, were employed through the day in removing the rubbish and also the carcasses of animals. The removal of the bodies of the dead animals took precedence of everything after the finding of human remains. There was the most pressing necessity that this work should be accomplished as speedily as possible, for the stench arising from the decaying flesh was already becoming very strong, and if the bodies were not removed soon, there was danger of sickness resulting from breathing the contaminated atmosphere. Fourteen dead horses and cows were removed from the ruins of stables, and in some instances from under houses that had settled upon and crushed them, and were hauled to the Schindery. From the ruins of one stable five horses were cut out, and from another four horses and a cow, and the body of a horse had to be cut piece-meal from under a house that stood upon it. There are many more animals still to be taken out and removed. Many wagon-loads of rubbish were also removed, and yesterday afternoon Centre and O'Hara streets were passable for teams.

The workmen were divided into six squads, each placed under a competent overseer, and each set to work in a special district. The work will be resumed this morning with as much vigor as yesterday.

Incidents.

One of the most affecting incidents among yesterday's experiences was the visit of Mena Schnepper to the undertaking establishment of Messrs. Fairman & Voigt. She is the only one left of the family, comprising her father, mother and five children. The family lived on Butchers' Run. She was away on a visit on Ohio street at the time of the flood, and so escaped. She was a heart-broken mourner at the funeral of her parents and four brothers and sisters.

Benjamin Frew and his wife and family, residing on Butchers' Run, had a very narrow escape from destruction. They were in the sitting room, when the water suddenly flooded their house.

They immediately got their children together, wrapping the baby in a bed quilt and commenced wading across the road in front of their premises toward the house of a Mr. Young, who lived opposite on the hillside. Mrs. Frew, who had the baby in her arms, was almost exhausted when she caught hold of the rain barrel beneath the porch of Young's house. The Young family heard her scream, however, and saved her just in time, while at the same moment the father with other of the children clambered up the steps leading to the porch.

An old lady, whose name we have not learned, was in an upper room of a house on O'Hara street, and, when the house began to float away, of course gave up all hope of rescue. She ran into the lower part of the house, where she remained almost submerged with water, until the house struck against another and went to pieces. She found herself outside of the door as the crash came, though how she got there she does not know, and was protected by one of the timbers which lodged against the wall of the other house, and to which she clung until the force of the waters was spent, and she was rescued.

WOOD'S RUN.

The scene of destruction at Wood's Run was almost as terrible and suggestive yesterday as on Monday, notwithstanding that much had been done toward clearing away the debris, and removing such traces of the disaster as could be removed.

Bodies Recovered.

The body of Mr. John Gorman, whose loss we have already recorded, was yesterday recovered, floating in the river near Sewickley.

The body of one of Mr. Forden's children was also found among the ruins of one of the houses. The body was that of the little boy Harry, four years old. It was stated, also, that an unrecognized body had been recovered.

Property Losses.

We give herewith a partial list of the property losses here: On Preble avenue the water rose several feet in the grocery store of Chas. Breitmeiser, on the corner of Kerr street. The wall of the building was partially caved in, and goods damaged to the amount of $400. On the other side of the street Hartman's Hotel, Stephen Bitner, proprietor, was damaged to the extent of $1,800. His garden was also destroyed by driftwood and debris being deposited on its surface. A corn and potato patch belonging to Mr. H. was damaged to the extent of $400. At 685 Preble avenue, the lumber yard of Lightner & Smith was damaged to the extent of $500. Adjoining this is the grocery store of Mrs. C. Gerber. Mrs. G. is a widow and a heavy loser, estimating her loss about $4,000, consisting of two frame houses, one of them containing a quantity of groceries. On Wilkins street, off Preble avenue, was the frame house of Adam Holliday, turned over on its side. It will be a total loss. This, together with his household goods, constitute his loss, amounting to $2,000. Opposite this the houses of Samuel Dowdle and Conrad Hoffman were found. Mr. Dowdle's house is a total wreck. The Presbyterian church is almost a total wreck; loss about $4,000. On Shamrock alley are several frame tenement houses, rendered unfit for use. The Ninth ward school house suffered considerably by having the fence washed away and the basement filled with water. The house of Mrs. C. Gerber, a widow, together with stock of groceries were destroyed. Loss $3,000. E. F. Lightner & Smith, lumber dealers, suffered loss to the extent of $500. Wm. Grassburner of the Raftsmen's Home lost about $400, principally in furniture and liquors. The Western Hotel, 686 Preble avenue, kept by Peter Gillig, was damaged to the extent of $2,000, principally in stock of liquors and provisions. A stone wall fell down in this vicinity and a large number of hogs and other stock was drowned. James Getty, Jr., lost about $1,500 in stock. Philip Gerst, of Eckert's Hotel, lost $1,500; Jacob Eckert had two frame houses washed away, loss about $3,000. Peter Eckert lost about the same amount, mostly in goods. George Witmer lost two frame buildings, valued at $3,500. F. Shuman lost about $1,500 in goods. Trimble & Wilson lost two frame buildings, wagon, buggy and seven tons of hay. John Patton suffered loss in goods and a stable to the amount of $700. John Gorman lost $400 and his family were drowned. John Witmer, frame house, loss $900; Mr. Bond, a carpenter, $1,500; Charles Hartman, $500; Mrs. Vandevender, frame house, $500; Mr. Barker, frame house, $400; John Holsel, frame house, $300; Thomas McCormick, stable and cow, $250. Wm. Moore had his green house and grounds damaged $250. Thomas Platt lost $300 in grape vines and trees. Mr. McKain, a bakery and slaughter house; loss $1,500. Mrs. Hersman, a stable and cow; loss $500. D. E. Lewis, stable and horse, $400. Fricker & Sons, store about $500. James Stephenson and Alderman R. H. Kerr were also sufferers, the former to the extent of about $500, and the latter lost a number of valuable papers.

A Miracle.

If there are any miracles in these days, the rescue of Mr. Baun, an elderly man living at Wood's Run, may be safely classed under that category. He is totally blind, and so, of course, would be supposed to have but a small chance of coming alive out of such a terrible ordeal as that through which the dwellers at Wood's Run had to pass. He was in the upper part of the house when the danger came upon it, and all the rest of the family were below. So suddenly did the flood come that almost in a moment the house was swept from its foundation and floated away. Those in the lower part of the house made their escape in some manner, but had not a moment in which to attempt the rescue of the old man up stairs, and Mr. Baun floated away with the building. He groped his way to the window and sat down there, and as the building floated along he shouted out of the window, in the hope that some friends might be within hearing, "Good bye; I'm going down the river and shall never return."

The family of Mr. Thomas Bue were gathered in the upper room of his house, which stood directly in the track of the torrent. Their house stood firm and they were safe. They heard the voice of Mr. Baun approaching in the darkness, and called to know whose it was. He responded, and told where he was sitting. A few moments afterwards, the floating house struck the corner of Mr. Bue's house, and swung around so that the window at which the old man sat was against the window at which were Mr. Bue and some of his family. They seized the blind man and immediately pulled him through the two windows. An instant later, the Baun house was crushed to atoms, and that instant, had it not been for this apparent miracle, would have been fatal to Mr. Baun.

SAW MILL RUN.

In the Saw Mill Run region, the work of destruction, as our readers are well aware, was tremendous. Hundreds of visitors flocked to the place yesterday. The loss of life in the region was fearful, and yesterday Alderman James Martin, of the Thirty-fifth ward, was engaged in holding inquests on the bodies that have been found.

Bodies Recovered.

The body of a little girl, aged four years, named Ida McVay, daughter of Barney McVay, was found yesterday afternoon under the ruins of Goff's stable. Another little daughter of Mr. McVay, was found on Monday evening floating in the Ohio river. It is supposed that a number of other bodies are still buried under the stable.

The body of Wm. Britton, aged sixteen years, was also recovered yesterday at Temperanceville. It is estimated that the loss of life in this region will reach over thirty. Twelve bodies have been recovered and recognized.

A Crazed Daughter.

As we have already stated, a woman named Ferguson was among those lost. She was lying sick in the house and the only other occupant of the building was her daughter, a young lady. The daughter was saved alive, but has become a raving maniac through the shock of her mother's death.

Property Loss.

The damage to the Sawmill Run Railroad will, it is estimated, reach fully $50,000.

The house of Mr. Wilson Croft was saved from destruction in a wonderful manner. The boulders from the hill washed into it, and filled the rooms of the first story full. The stones anchored the house so completely that it was saved from being washed away.

Bodies from the River.

Yesterday the body of Thomas Hunter, a miner who had lived at Banksville, up Saw Mill Run, was found floating in the river at the ferry landing of Allegheny. It is supposed that the body had washed down the run, and such was the force of the torrent that he was thrown entirely across the river. The body was taken to Fairman & Vogt's on Sandusky street, Allegheny. It was entirely naked, with the exception of boots and a fragment of a shirt. The remains were dreadfully bruised and swollen. The entire family of Mr. Hunter, consisting of himself, wife and three children, were drowned. Only his body and that of one of his children, Ida, have been found.

There was found floating in the Ohio river, at Shousetown, at three o'clock on Monday, a boy, supposed to be one of the victims of the flood. He was judged to be about eight or nine years old. He had dark hair, dark brown eyes, and measured three and a half feet. There were no other marks that he could be identified by. He had no clothes on except a muslin shirt. There was no inquest held for the reason that the 'Squire of the township was absent. He was buried near the river so that he can be taken up and examined if his friends desire. For further information apply to Henry McKelvey or John Russell at Shousetown, Allegheny county.

The body of a little boy, about four years old, was found on Monday in the Ohio river opposite East Liverpool, Ohio. An inquest was held by William McDonald, and a verdict of found drowned was returned.

The body of Mr. Gorman, as we have already said, was found floating in the river near Sewickley.

The bodies of a man and a woman were found yesterday floating in the river near Glendale.

Last night, at about eleven o'clock, the body of a man was found floating in the river at Manchester. It was taken to the undertaking establishment of Messrs. Fairman & Vogt, on Sandusky street.

Lives Lost and Bodies Recovered.

It is yet impossible to make any accurate statement of the number of lives lost, as it will be seen by our further report to-day, that additional bodies had been recovered up to a late hour last night, while no idea can be obtained as to the number of missing ones. Many of the bodies recovered have not been identified, and cannot be for want of immediate friends left to do so. We give below a list of the bodies found, so far as can be completed, together with the names where possible. It will be seen that while it is believed that nearly two hundred persons are lost, less than one hundred bodies have been recovered:

Henry Leopold, wife and four children, two boys and two girls, the eldest about ten years, were buried yesterday from the undertaking establishment of Messrs. Fairman & Voigt.

Conrad Gentzer and wife, Sophia, buried yesterday from the above named undertakers.

Archie Arnold, aged twenty-two, buried from Sandusky street Baptist Church at four o'clock yesterday, and followed to the Allegheny Cemetery by about five thousand persons.

J. T. Fuchs, Barbara his wife, and James, his son, buried yesterday from St. Mary's Catholic church.

John Schaffer and three daughters, buried yesterday.

Henry Mattern and his wife, with two children, buried yesterday, at Fechter's cemetery, Troy Hill.

Jacob Metzler, wife and child, buried yesterday.

Mrs. Mary Wenkler, buried from Fairman & Voigt's yesterday morning.

Mary Conlon, nine years, Theresa, eleven, sisters, and Mary Conlon, mother, buried yesterday morning.

John and Sophia Knochle, children of Jacob Knochle.

Caroline and Andrew, children of Joseph Meriden, buried in Troy Hill Cemetery.

Mr. G. Frederick buried yesterday.

Jacob Schopfel and three daughters and a son, buried yesterday morning. The body of the boy was only recovered yesterday morning.

Unknown woman, found in river near Dixmont.

August Bolster, aged four, buried from Alderman Bolster's office.

Mr. John Schaffer and three daughters, one aged fourteen, another seventeen, and a babe, buried.

Emma and Mary Rykoff, daughters of August Rykoff, buried.

Mr. Huffnagle and wife, buried in the Catholic cemetery from St. Mary's church.

Joseph Metz, brother-in-law of Mr. Fuchs, also drowned, buried in Catholic cemetery.

Son of John Thorrons, aged four years.

Unknown woman, buried from St. Mary's Church by the city.

Joseph O'Connor.

Elizabeth Dill.

Thomas Britton, wife and son, recovered yesterday.

Ida Hunter, five years.

Wm. Humbard.

Mrs. Thropp, wife of Isaiah Thropp, recovered yesterday.

Henry Hess.

Louis Huber, fourteen years, buried from St. Mary's church.

James Ferden, wife and four children.

Henry Shaffer.

John Gorman and three children.

Thos. Hunter, recovered yesterday afternoon at the ferry landing, aged about forty-five, will be buried this morning.

Minnie Nolting, recovered yesterday, to be buried at nine o'clock this morning.

Mrs. McVay, wife of Patrick McVay and their child Ida.

Unknown man recovered yesterday morning at Mansfield.

Unknown man found at Sewickley.

Mrs. Nancy Ferguson, body recovered yesterday, and now at Beltzhoover's hotel.

Four bodies, unknown, at Bridgeville, on Washington road, and four more at Sodom.

The body of an unknown man was found near Manchester at eleven o'clock last evening.

Jacob Lutz and Mrs. Stratton and child, whose bodies were recovered near McLaughlin's run.

Total bodies recovered, known and unknown, 85.

Funeral Ceremonies.

The last sad rite of burial was paid to some, nearly fifty, of the victims of the flood in Allegheny City during yesterday afternoon. A number of the funerals were in the hands of friends of deceased, while others—the unknown ones or those who had no immediate friends were attended to by the funeral committee appointed by the citizens' meeting on Monday evening. In every instance respectable caskets were procured, and for those unknown or without friends, a lot had been secured in Uniondale Cemetery for their last resting place. Most of the funerals took place between two and four o'clock and all were largely attended. All places of business were closed, and the city showed the grief that had stricken the community. The services at the various churches were most impressive and solemn, and struck deep into the hearts of those in attendance. For two hours the church bells pealed forth their solemn notes, and crowds of people would stop and gaze at the passing procession.

At the German Methodist church, Madison avenue, where funeral services were about to begin, the crowd was immense but orderly. The church having been filled to overflowing with friends and relatives, its doors were closed, and two sentries in uniform stood with crossed muskets to keep back the pressing crowd.

THE COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

The damage done in the country districts seems to have been more considerable than was supposed. The storm appears to have extended and to have been more furious to the southward than in any other direction from the cities.

Beck's Run, which empties into the Monongahela river a short distance below the City Poor Farm, on the south side of the stream, was flooded, many of the bridges washed away, and a number of dwelling houses, stables and outhouses moved from their foundations, although none of them were destroyed.

A coal miner named Jacob Lutz was the only person, so far as we have been able to learn, who was lost in the sweeping torrent. He resided about a quarter of a mile from the mouth of the run, and upon hearing the roaring of the flood, stepped out of his front door to ascertain its extent, when the water rushed upon him with such violence as to sweep him down the valley and out into the Monongahela river. Lutz's dead body was recovered from a pile of driftwood which had lodged against some coal packages, lying a short distance below the mouth of the run.

House Washed Away and Family Drowned—Ten Persons Missing.

At the village of Sodom, in Upper St. Clair township, nine miles south of the city, the storm was very severe. The house of Mr. William McLeese, occupying a low situation, was washed away by the accumulation of water, and so sudden was the visitation that he had no time to escape. The father, mother and three children are all drowned. A blacksmith shop in the same place was carried off. A coal miner, whose name we did not ascertain, was found clinging to a tree after the storm abated, and almost lifeless. It is reported that ten persons are missing from the neighborhood, and it is feared that they have been drowned.

The wind did great damage between Sodom and Finleyville, Washington county, unroofing barns, breaking down trees, leveling fences, etc. The streams were all very much swollen, and number of bridges were swept away. There was a great amount of damage done to the growing crops.

The house of Mr. Stratton was swept away, and his wife and five children lost. The bodies of Mrs. Stratton and one child have been found.

Here also a colored man named Isaac Reymer, was drowned. His body has not yet been recovered.

Mr. Stratton escaped miraculously, lodging, he scarcely knows now, in the top of a sycamore tree. The body of his wife and one child have been recovered.

The family of Isaac Reemer, a coal miner, on Painter's Run, in the same vicinity, were washed away in their home, and have not been heard from. There were three persons.

Mr. Adam Spohn saw the flood coming down. It carried his house clear off the foundations, the waves coming down eight feet high. He and his family took refuge in his mill. His household goods floated off half a mile, amongst them his account book of the mill, with $3,000 worth of accounts.

Expressions of Sympathy.

Alonzo M. Viti, Vice Consul of his Majesty the King of Italy, at Philadelphia, who was passing through the city yesterday from the West, called at the Mayor's office to pay his respects to our Chief Magistrate, and to extend his sympathies in our great distress. Mr. Viti stated that he had stopped over here for this purpose. When Clerk Hartzel informed him that the Mayor was absent from the city, he expressed regrets and departed.

From numerous places abroad, expressions of sympathy have been sent, and offers of aid if necessary.

Relief for the Sufferers.

As soon as the disaster and distress was known, the sympathy of the entire communities of the cities was warmly extended to the sufferers, and necessary aid was promised the authorities or such committees as might be appointed to distribute it. The result of the meeting so promptly held on Monday evening, in Allegheny City, is known to our readers, and we can report that the same spirit as there exhibited prevails everywhere, and that it only remains to arrange a thorough organization to gather in all the funds that may be needed to relieve the distresses occasioned by the storm. The meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh, as noticed elsewhere, is but the forerunner of liberal contributions yet to be made. The meeting was a very successful one in the way of immediate subscriptions, and the great thing that was required—the appointment of collection committees—was all that was necessary to be done. There will be no difficulty, as we have said, in raising funds, the people being willing and anxious to pour out of their wealth all that may be needed. Already very liberal donations have been voluntarily made at various places, as noted below.

The Citizens' Meeting.

Pursuant to the call of the acting mayor a meeting of citizens of Pittsburgh was held yesterday afternoon in the Reception room of Municipal Hall, for the purpose of arranging for the collection of funds in aid of the sufferers.

Hon. J. K. Moorhead was chosen chairman and Dr. Addison Arthurs, secretary.

In calling the meeting to order the Chairman said the disaster of Sunday was so appalling that there was no need to state reasons why prompt aid should at once be provided for the sufferers. Immediate action was necessary and he was now ready for business.

Prompt Subscription.

Acting Mayor McMasters stated that as the meeting had been called for practical purposes, he desired to read the following dispatch from an old Pittsburgh merchant in New York. The dispatch is as follows:

NEW YORK, July 28, 1874.

His Honor Mayor Blackmore:

Draw on sight on me for one hundred dollars for sufferers of flood. If distress is great, will start a subscription here.

SOLOMON STEEN.

'Squire McMasters by authority also announced the following subscriptions: John Kaiser, $50; Dr. Ad. Arthurs, $100.

He also stated that Dr. Arthurs had offered his professional services free to the sufferers for the next six months.

An Executive Committee Appointed.

Mr. John S. Slagle stated that he had a communication to present from the Allegheny Relief Committee. There were sufferers on both sides of the river, and a committee had been appointed to be called an Executive Committee, and it was their desire to have the hearty co-operation of the citizens of Pittsburgh. He hoped that this meeting would increase the Committee to fifteen or twenty-five, and that the General Committee would take measures to relieve the sufferers in whatever locality they may be found. He remarked also that citizens of Allegheny had already contributed between $3,000 and $4,000 for the sufferers, and large sums of money had been promised when the proper committee is appointed.

Mr. McCandless moved the appointment of a committee of fifteen to co-operate with the committee of Allegheny City.

Hugh S. Fleming, Esq., stated the proposed committee of fifteen was entirely too large. He suggested the appointment of a smaller committee as an Executive Committee, and was in favor of leaving it in their hands to appoint all the necessary sub-committees. He moved an amendment that the committee consist of five persons.

Mr. McCandless accepted the amendment.

The motion was carried and the Chair appointed the following committee: Messrs. A. M. Brown, Robert Liddell, S. J. Wainwright, J. S. Atkinson, Rev. E. R. Donahoe.

Arrangements for Relief.

Mayor Fleming, of Allegheny City, stated that Mr. John Dean, of Allegheny City, had been elected Treasurer of the Allegheny Committee, and suggested that the gentleman be chosen Treasurer of the General Committee. He said he was perhaps trespassing, but he came to the meeting purposely to show the interest he has taken in the relief of the sufferers of Allegheny City.

Major Brown moved that Mr. Dean be elected Treasurer of the fund. Carried.

Mr. Slagle then offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to ascertain and report to the Executive Committee the names of all sufferers by the flood, wish their probable wants, together with the place of residence at the time of the flood and where they are now living.

The names suggested for the North Side are as follows: Joseph Lautner, C. W. Anschutz, W. J. Fawcett, John Meterhoffer, Joseph Kinkand, David Oliver, J. Wilson, John G. Walter, Peter Loefler and G. F. Beilstein.

Mr. McCandless suggested that the chairman have power to appoint two or more gentleman to serve on that committee, to act in concert with the committee named in the resolution.

The Saw Mill Run Sufferers.

Rev. Mr. Donahue stated that there was great suffering in the Saw Mill Run Valley, and that some of the families in that vicinity need immediate relief. He suggested the names of Messrs. Thomas P. Hershberger, Daniel Wolford, S. S. Boggs and John Neal, and on motion the names were added to the Committee.

Major Brown asked to be relieved from serving on the committee, but his request was denied:

[From Thursday's Daily Commercial.]

Our history of the great rain-storm of Sunday night last, and its results in the loss of life and property, continues. Yesterday, the third since the calamity, the weather was beautiful, the sun shining out in all its brilliancy, as if in mockery upon the scenes of desolation and misery caused by the elements. At the mouth of Butcher's run and of Wood's run, Allegheny, and at the mouth of Saw Mill run, this city, places where the most destruction occurred, and where, only, loss of life was occasioned, the work of clearing away the wrecks continued.

The workmen, a large force of whom were engaged did noble work in clearing away the debris, all being anxious to get out as speedily as could be the bodies of such unfortunates as might yet lay amid the ruins. Great crowds of people visited the scenes, especially at Butcher's run, and the militia remained through the day on duty to guard the laborers and prevent interruption to them. As will be seen by our report below, three more bodies were found at this point, and all were identified. Another body, that of a child, was picked up in the river far below the city. It is gratifying to know that subscriptions for the sufferers are flowing in rapidly and that it is not likely that any help will be needed from abroad. Such incidents as occurred yesterday are noted below. The scenes of grief and distress were of course a continuation of previous days.

Additional Bodies Found.

There were rumors of the finding of many bodies in Allegheny yesterday, but the most reliable information that could be obtained indicated that only three had been recovered.

In the morning the body of Theresa Conlon, aged about eleven years, was found on Concord street. The body was badly bruised and somewhat mutilated. It was removed to Herman's undertaking establishment, and buried in the afternoon.

In the afternoon, at about two o'clock, Thos. Bell discovered the body of John Rogers, under the ruins on Concord street. Rogers was about eighteen years of age, and a cripple. He was a relative of the Conlon family, and it was while endeavoring to rescue the members of the family that he lost his life. He was a cigar maker, and boarded on East street. His home was in Union township. The body was taken to Herman's undertaking establishment, and was removed thence to his home by his father.

During the afternoon the body of one of James Forden's little girls was recovered in Hartman's cornfield at Wood's Run. The bodies of the entire Forden family have now been recovered. Of the lost in Wood's Run there now remains but one missing, that of one of Mr. Gorman's children.

On Monday evening the body of another child was found in the Ohio river at East Liverpool, Ohio, making two found in that vicinity. This was the body of a little boy, apparently about four years old. A gentleman from that place came to the Allegheny Mayor's office yesterday afternoon, and left a description of the body. He describes it as being that of a remarkably beautiful and well formed child. The eyes were neither black nor light but owing to the effects of the water, the exact hue could not be ascertained. The hair was auburn, and a lock of it was left at the Mayor's office.

The body of Michael Schlatter was found in the river near the railroad bridge on Tuesday night. It was supposed to have washed there through the sewer. It was removed to Spring Garden avenue.

Seen in the River.

Yesterday, at about ten o'clock, the workmen on the Union bridge saw the body of a female float under the fourth span of the bridge. A boat was procured as soon as possible, and every effort made to recover the body, but it had disappeared, and the efforts were unsuccessful. The body was dressed in a dark calico dress.

A Quartette Funeral.

Yesterday afternoon the bodies of Mr. John Gorman and two of his children, and one of Mr. Forden's children, were buried, the quadruple funeral taking place at Wood's Run. The four bodies were removed together to St. Mary's Cemetery, in this city, where they were interred. The funeral procession was a long one. Besides the long train of carriages and buggies, the Hibernian and Puddlers' Societies marched in the line, headed by a band. The scene was a most impressive one.

The Work Done.

The squads of men employed in clearing away the wrecks in the Butcher's Run district did good work yesterday. Between one and two hundred men, and about fifty wagons and carts were employed in the work. A large amount of rubbish and filth were carted away, and over thirty carcasses of horses, cows, calves, goats, dogs, &c., were hauled away to the Schindery.

Toward evening the workmen succeeded in making an opening into the sewer to drain the great pond on Voeghtly's meadow. At dark the water in the pond had fallen between three and four feet, and it is thought that, by this morning it will have fallen sufficiently to permit the work of search to go on there. Some shawls and other articles of clothing have already been found there, and it is thought that there are human bodies lying under the water that has till now covered the meadow.

To-day's Guard.

The detail for guard duty to-day comprises Knap's Battery and Co. B of the 14th Regiment. The work of cleaning up has progressed so far that to-day all the streets of the devastated district, with the exception of Center street and Spring Garden avenue, from Madison street to Basin street, will be open for travel.

A Timely Donation.

Last evening a large basket, filled with serviceable clothing, was sent to the Allegheny Mayor's office, to be distributed among the sufferers by the great calamity. The clothing comprised many dresses and under garments for women and children, and several articles of men's apparal. A more timely contribution could hardly have been made.

Arrests.

There were three arrests made yesterday by the police on duty in the Butchers Run district. They were Jacob Miller, Frank O'Connor and B. Keller. Miller was arrested for passing the guards without showing his pass, and when ordered to halt hurrying forward and cracking his whip at the guards. It was shown that he was one of the workmen helping to clear away the debris, and that he had done splendid work during the day. At the hearing last evening he was discharged with some good advice from Mayor Fleming.

O'Connor was captured in a house, through the window of which he had crept. The guards thought him a thief, but it turned out he was only drunk and had crawled in there for a nap. He also was discharged.

Keller was arrested on a charge of attempting to steal a wagon load of lumber from the wreck on O'Hara street. He denied any guilty intent, and there was testimony as to his good character. He was held for a further hearing to-day.

In This City.

The damages caused by the flood are being rapidly repaired. To the city officials having charge of the public works credit is due for the promptness with which they set to work and the energy with which they prosecuted it. Private individuals, firms and contractors were equally energetic, and in a few days, except as to the buildings destroyed at Saw Mill run, everything will have been renewed. The *debris* at Saw Mill run is being rapidly cleared, but the neighborhood still presents a scene of desolation. Quite a number of persons are still missing here, and the recovery of bodies is anxiously looked for. The damage done to the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad along Saw Mill Run was comparatively light. Two bridges were somewhat damaged, but have already been repaired, and passenger and coal trains are now making their regular trips.

The Road Commissioners, as will be seen below, have made official reports as to damages done in their several districts, and at a meeting of the Street Committee this evening the Street Commissioners will doubtless make reports.

The Roads in Pittsburgh.

A special meeting of the Road Committee of Pittsburgh was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of hearing the reports of the Commissioners as to the extent of damage done by the flood on Sunday night. Mr. Scully occupied the chair.

Communications were received from the Commissioners of the various districts as follows:

In answer to your communication of the 28th inst., directing me to report the damage caused by the flood on Sunday night in my district, I would most respectfully report that two hundred and fifty dollars will cover all.

Respectfully, &c.,
JOHN VANDERGRIFT,
Com. 2d District.

Gentlemen of the Road Committee:

I would respectfully submit for your examination a report of the damage done by the recent rains in my district.

The bridge at the foot of Saw Mill run road is damaged so as to be impassable. All the culverts and bridges on the Four-mile Run and Swissvale roads are damaged and filled up. Water tables in my entire district are filled up with sediment; also the two culverts on Boundary and Neville streets are washed away, and Second avenue is impassable from Glenwood to the salt works. In my opinion it will require from two to three thousand dollars to repair and put in good condition the roads as they were previous to the rains. Yours, &c.,

WM. T. BOWERS,
Com. of Third District.

Gentlemen of the Road Committee:

I respectfully submit to your consideration a report of the damages in my district. The culvert on Tustin street, Fourteenth ward, is washed away. The culverts on Brady street and the culvert and bridge on Boundary street are all washed away. The board walk and box sewer on Herron avenue have been swept away, and the road below Burgetts street is also badly washed.

Respectfully submitted.

J. M. HUNTER,
Com. of First district.

On motion of Mr. Morrison the sub-committee of the different districts were notified to meet immediately and examine the amount of damage caused by the flood and designate the work that is necessary to be done at present and report to the General Committee, after which the committee adjourned.

List of Bodies, Recovered.

We republish the list of bodies recovered, together with the names so far as known. The list has been carefully revised and is as near correct as is possible to make it, on account of the liability to duplicate the count of unidentified bodies recovered:

AT BUTCHERS RUN.

Conrad Gentzer.
Mrs. Sophia Gentzer.
Henry Leopold.
Mrs. Leopold.
Four children of Mr. and Mrs. Leopold.
Archibald Arnold, aged 22 year.
J. T. Fuchs.
Mrs. Barbara Fuchs.
Joseph Fuchs (son).
John Schaffer.
Three daughters of Mr. Schaffer.
Henry Mattern.
Mrs. Mattern.
Charles Mattern, son.
S. Mattern, son.
Jacob Metzler.
Mrs. Metzler.
Child of Metzler's.
Mrs. Mary Winkler.
Mrs. Mary Conlon.
Theresa Conlon, daughter, body found yesterday.
Mary Conlon, daughter.
John Knochle, child.
Sophia Knochle, child.
Caroline Meriden.
Andrew Meriden.
G. Frederick.
Child of Mr. Frederick.
John Schnapfer.
Mrs. Schnapfer.
Four children of Mr. and Mrs. Schnapfer.
August Bolster, four years.
Emma Reukauf.
Julia Reukauf.
John Huffnagle.
Joseph Metz.
Son of John Thorrens, four years.
William Humbard.
Henry Hess.
Louis Huber.
Mrs. Huber.
Child of Hubers'.
Henry Shaffer.
Minnie Noltig.
Mr. Geisler.
Mr. Geisler.
Emma Schlatters.
Babe of Mrs. Schlatter's.
Total Butchers' Run—57.

SAW MILL RUN.

Joseph O'Conner.
Elizabeth Dill.
Thomas Britten.
Mrs. Ann Britten.
Willie Britten.
Thomas Hunter.
Ida Hunter, five years.
Mrs. Betty Thorpp.
Mrs. Sarah McVay.
Child of Mrs. McVay.
Total, Saw Mill Run—10.

MCLAUGHLINS RUN.

Jacob Lutz.
Mrs. Stratten.
Total—2.

WOODS' RUN.

James Forden.
Mrs. Forden.
Three children of the Fordens.
John Gorman.
Three children of Mr. Gorman.
Total Woods' Run—9.

CHARTIERS CREEK.

Mrs. Nancy Ferguson—1.

UNKNOWN.

Body of woman found in river near Dixmont.
Unknown woman found at Butchers' Run.
Unknown man at Mansfield.
Unknown man at Sewickley.
Four unknown bodies at Bridgeville, South Side.
Four unknown bodies at Sodom, South Side.
Unknown man found in river near Manchester.

Total bodies recovered, identified.......... 79
Not identified.......... 13

Total bodies recovered.......... 92

How many persons have been lost and not recovered cannot be ascertained.

Extraordinary Rain-Fall.

The Signal Service Officer, at this station, reports that from six o'clock Sunday morning until fifteen minutes past one o'clock Monday morning, a period of nineteen and a quarter hours, the total rain-fall was *three inches and fortyone hundredths*—or within a fraction of three and a half inches. The great rain, however, which caused the devastation, was confined to about one hour, Sunday evening. The average yearly rain-fall, for this city, is 31.30 inches, and the monthly average 2.6. The quantity of water which fell, therefore, in the fractional part of the day above stated, was considerably greater than the average fall for the month!

Arrangements for Relief.

The Citizens' Executive Committee appointed to arrange for collection of funds in aid of the sufferers, met at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, Major A. M. Brown presiding. There was a full attendance of members.

On motion, Rev. E. R. Donehue, for the South Side, J. A. Myler for the North Side, and Peter Connolly, of Soho, were instructed to draw upon the treasurer for the relief necessary at present.

Mr. Campbell was appointed to take charge of and distribute clothing for the North Side, and Mrs. Carnahan, at Temperanceville, for the South Side.

Mr. McCreary presented the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the proprietors of our various manufactories be requested to take up a collection from their employees, and that this committee suggest respectfully that the sum of one half day's wages from each employee be so paid in.

On motion of Mr. Liddell, Saml. McKee and James B. Hill were appointed collectors for the second precinct of the Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh.

Mr. McCreary stated that there should be warning given to citizens not to be imposed upon. He offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the large number of imposters, both male and female, that in times like this make fraudulent collections, the public be requested to contribute only through the recognized collectors, the Treasurer, John Dean, Esq., or the designated depositories.

A resolution was adopted providing that all danks and collectors be requested to report daily before 4 P. M. to John Dean, Esq., Treasurer, at the Real Estate Bank, Allegheny.

On motion, Dr. E. N. Riggs, of the Ninth ward, Allegheny, was added to the Committee on Sufferers.

Wm. Hartman and David Davis, Jr., were appointed additional collectors in the Ninth ward, Allegheny.

Mr. Myler stated that the Committee on Sufferers were engaged seeking the names, former and present location, of the unfortunates, and noting their losses and present condition.

It was ordered to be noticed that childrens' clothing was particularly needed, and any contributions in this line, together with supplies of food, bed clothing, &c., would be thankfully received at City Hall, Allegheny, where a room has been set apart for the purpose.

Subscriptions, it was announced by Mr. Liddell, would be received in the Twelfth ward at the Penn Avenue Trust Company.

Childrens' clothing may be left at the Temperanceville Postoffice.

Adjourned.

Aid for the Sufferers.

As will be seen by our report of subscriptions handed in, very liberal donations are being made for the relief of the sufferers. But one ward has been heard from through collectors and the result of their labors for a few hours yesterday shows that the public generally promptly subscribe. From and after to-day reports are to be made before four o'clock in the afternoon, to the Treasurer of the fund, by all collectors and depositories so that a more satisfactory account can be given daily. If all the wards are being attended to by those appointed there is likely to be a good showing for to-day. It is only necessary for authorized persons to call upon the people to get aid; it will be promptly and cheerfully given, and in a few days all that will be required will have been obtained. Collectors appointed should do their work at once and those unable to attend to it should appoint some one in their stead and report the fact. Books for subscriptions have been kindly donated by Messrs. Stevenson & Foster. It is gratifying to note the fact that it is not likely any aid will be needed from abroad. The subscriptions already reach $20,000, while, as will be seen by our report below, over $16,000 have been handed in. There is no doubt that before Saturday night the amount will reach $50,000.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Annual Convention at Shippensburg, August 11th and 13th---The Programme.

We are indebted to Mr. James L. Harrison, chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Teachers' Association, for a copy of the programme for the twenty-first annual convention, to be held in the Cumberland Valley State Normal school, Shippensburg, Pa., August 11th and 13th, inclusive. The programme is a very comprehensive one, has been prepared with great care, and embraces topics of great interest to the educators of the State. Below we give a summary of the exercises:

Tuesday, 11th—Address of Welcome, by George P. Beard, A. M. Reply by James L. Harrison. Addresses and miscellaneous business. Afternoon—Inaugural Address, by Geo. J. Luckey, President of the Association. Educational Antiques, by Edward Shippen, Esq. The Teacher and Interpreter, by Rev. C. L. Ehrenfeld. Evening—Co-education of the Sexes, by T. Jefferson Duncan. Geometry, by Robert Curry, A. M., Deputy Superintendent.

Wednesday, 12th—Vocal Culture in our Public Schools, by J. W. Shoemaker, A. M. Relations of Natural Science to Popular Education, by C. F. Himes, Ph. D. Afternoon—Technical Education, by Geo. Woods, LL.D. Local Supervision of Schools, by B. F. Shaub, A. M. Discussion: Should the Law Establish State Uniformity in Text Books? Affirmative, H. W. Fisher, Esq.; negative, Henry Houck, Esq. Evening—Address, "Chivalry," by Miss H. L. D. Potter, of Boston. The Money Value of Education, by Rev. George P. Hays, D.D.

Thursday, 13th.—The Importance of Literary Culture, by J. Willis Westlake, A.M. The Schools of the Future, by Andrew Burtt, A.M. The Wants of the Schools, by J. M. Bell, Esq. Afternoon—High Schools, by M. N. Horton, A. M. Standard Qualifications of Teachers, by D. E. Kast, Esq. Evening—Education Under the New Constitution, by Hon. J. P. Wickersham, LL.D., State Superintendent. Short addresses by prominent educators.

Friday, 14th—Excursion and Social Reunion. The programme will be *interspersed* with singing and elocutionary exercises. The singing will be by the Allegheny Quartette, elocutionary exercises, by Prof. Shoemaker, Philadelphia, Mrs. Anna T. Randall Diehl, Philadelphia, Miss Rose McCleary, Pittsburgh, and other distinguished elocutionists.

Ample arrangements have been made for the accommodation of teachers and others who may attend the sessions of the Association.

LIST OF PATENTS.

Issued from the United States Patent Office to the Citizens of the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Following is the list of patents issued from the United States Patent Office to citizens of the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, for the week ending July 16, 1874. Furnished for the COMMERCIAL from the office of J. McC. Perkins & Co., Counselors-at-Law and Solicitors for American and foreign patents, No. 513 Seventh street, Washington, D. C.:

Barges for Coal, &c.—John N. Snowden, Brownsville, assignor to Thos Snowden, Pittsburgh. Filed April 8, 1874.

Trace Carriers—John Crawford, Pittsburgh. Filed May 16, 1874.

Registering Weighing Machines—Joel F. Keeler, Pittsburgh; Hiram J. Keeler, administrator. Filed June 5, 1871.

Surfacing Sheet Iron to Resemble Russia Iron—John Stackhouse, Allegheny, Pa. Filed May 9, 1874.

Ironing Tables—W. W. Shallus, Lancaster, assignor of one-half his right to H. C. Brubaker, same place. Filed April 20, 1874.

Excavators—Thomas T. Strode, Mortonville. Filed June 11, 1874.

Type Setting Machine—John A. Reynolds, Danville. Filed May 17, 1874.

Type Distributing Machines—John A. Reynolds, Danville. Filed May 17, 1874.

Type-setting Machine—John A. Reynolds, Danville. Filed May 14, 1874.

Jiggers for Separating Ores—Wm. H. Plumb, Mauch Chunk. Filed May 28, 1874.

Jiggers for Separating Ores—Wm. H. Plumb, Maunch Chunk. Filed May 23, 1874.

Chucks—Frederick Van Fleet, Watsontown. Filed May 5, 1874.

Water Wheels—Thomas Flinn, Newcastle. Filed June 1, 1874.

RE-ISSUE.

Casing Spears—Victor Gretter, Rickland township, St. Petersburg, P. O., Clarion county. Patent No. 143,141, dated September 23, 1873. Filed June 25, 1874.

OHIO.

Devices for Teaching Music—Francis Cramer, Toledo. Filed March 14, 1874.

Bolt Works for Safe Doors—Wm. B. Avery, Canton. Filed June 25, 1874.

Sulky Plows—Norman DuBois, Greenville. Filed March 13, 1874.

Machines for Tapping Gas and Water Fittings—Levi W. Stockwell, Ravenna. Filed May 25, 1874.

Stove Legs—E. Evans, Sparta, assignor of one-half to A. D. Elliott, Delaware. Filed June 8, 1874.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Heating Stoves—Marius C. C. Church, Parkersburg. Filed June 16, 1874.

TERRIBLE CASUALTY.

Two Children Mangled to Death.

The passengers on the Wall's accommodation train coming west on Saturday afternoon, were startled by the sudden sounding of the "down brakes" signal, and the immediate stoppage of the train. Investigation showed a shocking cause for the stoppage. Two little children, a boy and a girl, had been struck and dreadfully mangled, and were lying ghastly and bloody beside the track. Both were still alive, but while the horrified people were looking at them, the little boy breathed his last. The little girl, still alive, but senseless, was removed to her home near by, but her injuries were hopeless, and it was reported last evening that she too had died.

The accident occurred at the curve between Lawrenceville and Millvale stations. About a dozen children, living in the neighborhood, were playing on the track when the Wall's accommodation approached. A freight train was also comming in the opposite direction, and when the children ran out of the way of the accommodation train, they found themselves in front of the freight train. All escaped but Charley Reidell and Mary Wiseman, the children mentioned. They seem to have started back across the other track; the train was too close upon them to be stopped, and they were struck, with the terrible results already mentioned. Both their heads were frightfully crushed and their bodies were cut and mangled. They had been struck by the pilot and thrown out beside the track.

Both children lived in the immediate vicinity of the scene of the accident. The parents of both are Germans; the father of the little boy drives a horse and wagon "on hire," and the father of the little girl, we are informed, is a rag picker. The scene after the accident was of the most distressing character. The mothers and friends of the little victims gathered around, and their lamentations and screams drowned all other sounds. Coroner McCallin held an inquest on the body of the little boy, and a verdict of accidental death was returned. Dr. Hamilton attended the little girl, but from the first pronounced her injuries fatal. No inquest will be held in her case.

THE statistics of the income tax in Italy make curious revelations of the smallness of incomes in that country, especially in some of the professions. The aggregate of taxable income is less than $95,000,000 for the Peninsula and Sicily, divided between 631,582 persons. There are but 1,267 lawyers who have a taxable income of $250, and but 300 who derive $400 a year from their profession. Some 470 physicians have an income of $250, and all but 78 of these are under $400. There are 62 hotels and boarding places and 75,000 *cafes*; yet, according to the returns, out of these two classes there are but 250 which yield their proprietors an income of $400 per annum. These are comparatively speaking the better class of people—those whose incomes are $250 and over—and one would wonder how the remainder of the people managed to exist, if we did not remember that Italy is the place where a palace can be hired for a song, where neither shelter nor clothing are much needed, and where fruit can be had for the picking.

A FORTY MILLION LAWSUIT.

The Great Case of Turnbull vs. Pardee Decided.

MAUCH CHUNK, PA.,
Tuesday, July 21, 1874.

The great $40,000,000 coal land lawsuit of Turnbull vs. Pardee and others, which has been pending in this State for two years, has been decided in favor of the defendants, under the provision of the law of Pennsylvania governing the gaining of title to land by Treasurer's sale for arrears of taxes.

The question at stake was the title of several thousand acres of land in lower Luzerne county, rich in deposits of coal, held by the defendants, and claimed by James Turnbull, as the heir of Alexander and James Turnbull deceased. The land is in the heart of the coal fields, and was the property of the Turnbull family, once prominent in Philadelphia, long before it was known to contain coal. The last Turnbull in whom the title rested was James Turnbull, deceased, father of the claimant. He neglected to keep the taxes on it paid, and it was sold at Treasurer's sale. The property subsequently came into the hands of Oris Pardee and other great capitalists. The father of the plaintiff died in Philadelphia about forty years ago, before the great value of the land was known. He left a divorced wife and the plaintiff, then a mere child. Some time after the death of his father, young Turnbull went to sea. His mother, in 1852, believing that her son was rightful owner of the land in Luzerne county, made efforts to have the claim substantiated. She found a friend and adviser in O. H. Wheeler, Esq., then a lawyer in this place. He shared her belief in the justice of her son's claim, and recommended an ejectment suit to recover. It being necessary to find the missing heir before anything could be done, they commenced a search for him. For twenty years they sought and waited anxiously to hear of his whereabouts. Finally, in 1871, they heard of him in Mazatlan, Mexico. He was summoned home, and arrived in Philodelphia early in 1872.

His career had been one of constant danger and hardship. On his first voyage he was shipwrecked. With eight companions he floated for nine days on the ocean in an open boat. It was picked up near the Island of St. Thomas, with all its inmates dead but Turnbull. Recovering from this voyage, he went to Central America, and, in 1849, to California. He remained there a year or two, and made considerable money, adhering to a resolution he made when he left hame to touch no intoxicating drink and never to gamble. Leaving California, he went to Mexico, engaging in the construction of a canal at Mazatlan. While there he was robbed several times, and was once left for dead, with twelve daggers sticking in him, by a gang of Mexicans, who robbed him. On the way from California to Mexico he was the victim of a steamboat explosion, in which over a hundred were killed, he being one of a very few who escaped. He was several times shipwrecked, but lived to answer the summons to come home and prove his claim to immense wealth. He worked faithfully in his cause, but takes his defeat philosophically.

A BATTLE WITH A MONSTER.

A Huge Serpent Attacks A Man Near Windsor Castle—Its Defeat and Escape—Grand Snake Hunt Organized.

Last Thursday evening, as a young man named Franklin Rubright was on his way from his father's home to Windsor Castle, Windsor township, When about half a mile from the village he met a monster black snake, lying along the roadside. When within a few yards of the reptile, it made for him, and Mr. Rubright, having nothing with which to defend himself, was obliged to run. He soon found a club, however, and showed fight. After knockeng down the snake several times, as it rose up in front of him, the reptile seemed to be dead, and he endeavored to drag it along with him, but the serpent soon recovered strength, and fiercely attacked him a second time. The fight this time lasted several minutes, when the snake was again defeated, and fled to a neighboring corn field, where it was soon lost sight of, as it was about getting dark.

According to Mr. Rubright's estimation, the snake must be at least fifteen feet long and from four to five inches thick. Search was made for it the following morning, but without success. The snake has been seen at different times in the neighborhood within the last twenty or twenty-five years. Its hiding place, it is thought, has now been discovered, and a party of men are about to make a thorough search for it.—*Reading Eagle.*

Mrs. Tilton Speaks.

The Brooklyn *Argus* publishes the following interview with Mrs. Tilton. It refutes the statement of the *Graphic* and other journals that Mrs. Tilton's letter was prepared by counsel. The letter itself, however, is a sufficient disproof of that misrepresentation:

A reporter of the *Argus* called at Mr. Ovington's residence and the statement was handed to Mrs. Tilton. Mrs. Tilton expressed herself much astonished and grieved at the many inaccuracies, if not misrepresentations, which find their way into print regarding her unfortunate relations with her husband. She stated that in the article referred to expressions are put into her mouth which are more like those of Mr. Tilton than any she would use. It was true, however, that Mrs. Susan B. Anthony had visited her home, and, unfortunately, too many of her class, to contribute to the happiness of that home. It was in consequence of such visitors that her old and intimate friends ceased calling on her, and left her alone and abandoned by the society of her own preference. Since her separation from Mr. Tilton she says she has received numerous letters from her old friends in all parts of the country, congratulating her on her withdrawal from the circle of those who had made her home objectionable to them, and professing renewed friendship and esteem. Still she has not the faintest recollection of any such scene as the one described in the *Graphic* as having occurred in presence of Mrs. Susan B. Anthony. Mrs. Tilton said she had been much annoyed by the misstatement of some newspaper to the effect that her published answer to Mr. Tilton's arraignment of Mr. Beecher had been prepared in concert with certain lawyers. The fact, she says, is that she closeted herself alone at ten o'clock at night, and spent until three o'clock next morning in preparing that document. She afterwards read it to Mr. Ovington, and the only alterations not made by herself were some grammatical changes and alterations of punctuation. The reporter inquired whether she intended to occupy the old home at No. 174 Livingston street. Mrs. Tilton expressed herself as unable to state yet, or before the articles of separation have been completed and executed. One thing she could state, however, and that is that so many melancholy associations are connected with the place that she dreds the effect they might produce on her mind and heart. In this the counsel of her friends concur. Mrs. Tilton is calm in her demeanor, and expresses her entire confidence in a favorable result of the present investigation. A gentleman present suggested that the undecided state of the controversy was highly prejudicial to the moral sentiment of the youth of our community, when persons in so elevated positions were even suspected of the alleged crime, and Mr. Ovington stated that such was precisely the view taken by the Committee, who were, he firmly believed, determined to put Mr. Beecher through a most rigorous and searching examination. He believed, however, that Mr. Beecher would come out of this trouble brighter and stronger than he ever was; and when his detailed answer to the specific charges contained in Mr. Tilton's complaint were published, the community would be fully able to arrive at a just verdict.

How it was Discovered.

A correspondent of the *Daily Graphic*, in a communication published yesterday, presents some alleged facts in regard to the date and origin of Tilton's intimacy with Woodhull, and sketches the probable character of her promised revelations, intimating how she found it out.

1. Tilton was not acquainted with Mrs. Woodhull until nearly a year after the difficulty in his family. His acquaintance with her was due to the fact that it came to his knowledge that she was in possession of his family secret. His famous life of that woman was written in the endeavor to placate her and prevent the publication of the scandal.

2. The story of the scandal got to the public through the indiscretion of Miss Susan B. Anthony. She was a guest of the Tiltons when the alleged discovsry was made by Mr. Tilton. Her story is that Mrs. Tilton came to her room one night complaining of the violence of "Theodore," and the matter was talked over fully at the breakfast-table the next morning.

3. The first person who communicated the alleged facts to Mrs. Woodhull was Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who had received them in confidence from Miss Anthony, and of course they were told in the same way to all the family acquaintances of those two distinguished reformers.

4. It is understood that Mrs. Woodhull has in her possession a letter written by a brother of Miss Susan B. Anthony, a resident of Kansas, in which the whole story of the scene witnessed by his sister at the house of the Tiltons is told.

The Devil Whisky.

[From Mr. Medill's Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

Whisky is the devil that makes the mischief wherever it is tolerated, whether in America, England, Ireland or Scotland. There are 200,000,000 of people in Europe, outside of Great Britain and Russia, who drink nothing stronger than wine or beer; and, among all that vast mass, outnumbering the population of the United States five times, there is less drunkenness, and fewer arrests made on charges of "drunk and disorderly," than in the single city of Chicago, which contains not one five-hundredth of their population. This is an absolute fact—a naked truth—which it would be well for both liquor advocates and prohibitionists to turn over in their minds, digest well, and draw rational conclusion therefrom. A crusade against whisky as a beverage would be a legitimate and beneficent war, which, if crowned with success by the extirpation of the accursed fluid from the entire Union, would be a most inestimable public blessing. As a temperance measure, the tax on whisky should be quadrupled, while that on light wine should be reduced to one-fourth of existing imposts.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 29, 1874.

The local money market continues quiet and unchanged. Rates for discount in the bank, are to customers from 8 to 9 per cent. per annum, and to "outsiders" not less than 10 per cent.

Parties who come here to effect loans produce our reports of the money market in bank parlors and say if money is as easy as there quoted, they cannot see why they have to pay the old rates of 10 or 12 per cent. for discounts. To all these we would say that, although money is very plenty in the banks, the only inducement which leads them to buy outside paper is the rate offered, and that must be at least 10 per cent., otherwise they would rather keep their funds at 4 per cent. in New York or loan to their own customers at eight and nine.

We hear of the presence in the city of several country bankers and bank Presidents looking for good paper in which to invest their surplus funds. This would indicate that the complaint that all the money of the country was drifting into the city banks, and that through the rural districts that loans could not be negotiated on account of the continued stringency, is not well founded.

This complaint may be true of manufacturing neighborhoods, but in the agricultural and stock-raising counties money is reported in abundance—greater than there is demand for.

—The topic of most interest in the general market is the effort of Secretary Bristow to place the new 5 per cent. loan. While we believe that the Secretary's intentions were in all things in reference to this loan entirely proper, it cannot be denied that there is much dissatisfaction in financial circles at the manner of the negotiation, and especially in regard to the privacy and delay in opening the bids. It is understood now that he has accepted all home bids, at and above par and interest, amounting to some $10,000,000 in all. Among the successful bidders are the Fidelity Trust Company, $1,000,000, and Life Annuity Company $500,000, both of Philadelphia. Messrs. Maitland, Phelps & Co., of New York, took $1,000,000; Suffolk Bank, of Boston, $500,000; J. M. Ceballos, New York, $2,000,000; Fourth National Bank, of New York, $600,000; Fourth National Gold Bank, of San Francisco, through the Bank of California, $1,000,000 for circulation; three Western banks, $900,000 for circulation, besides other scattering amounts. These comprise about three-quarters of the amount of home bids accepted. Among the rejected bids from New York were the following: Van Hoffman & Co., $4,000,000; Philip Speyer & Co., $1,000,000; Netter & Co., $1,000,000; State of New York, $3,000,000; Fisk & Hatch, $1,000,000, Parker Handz, $1,000,000; Musgrave & Co., $200,000; Fourth National Bank, $100,000; John J. Cisco & Son, $1,520,000; J. B. Colgate & Co., $1,000,000; and Rutten & Bond, $1,000,000. It was reported that some of the above bidders had applied to the Treasury Department for permission to alter their bids from par and interest less a commission of ¼ per cent. to par and interest. It was stated that bidders to the amount of $5,000,000 had made the above application.

The European syndicates represented by Seligman & Co. and the Rothschilds have taken $55,000,000 of the loan, with an option on the balance.

The New York stock market seems to be equally dull with our home market judging from the following report from the *Herald*:

"The procession of dull days this summer gained a fresh recruit to-day, almost rivalling Saturday in the limit of dealing and really surpassing it in the total lack of interest. The aggregate sales of the day amounted to only 24,150 shares, of which over 20,000 shares were in Lake Shore, Western Union, Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Erie, Rock Island and Northwest, in proportion in the order named. At the second call the brokers virtually deserted the room, leaving the vice chairman to conduct the call before a beggarly array of empty benches. Some few, however, strayed back, and sales to the amount of 3,890 shares were made. Indeed, so great is the present dullness on the Stock Exchange that it has suggested the thought whether it might not be possible for that body to take a few weeks vacation in the summer, about the latter part of July, and the early part of August. As everybody of any account in the stock market is away at that period of the heated term the question is asked: Why not make it vacation time, as the lawyers do, and give the opportunity to all hands for a general breathing spell, undisturbed by any chance of untoward results on the stock market? Of course Wall street could not shut up shop entirely, as the banks would have to keep open; but the adjournment of all speculation for a brief space would very much increase the opportunities of many who want to get away, and need the relaxation, but cannot."

—There were no new features in the shape of news to influence values, which at the opening and during the early hours of business showed a weak feeling, which continued late in the afternoon until just before the close, when there was a slight spurt of activity upon reports that the negotiations respecting the $55,000,000 five per cents bid for by the syndicate had reached a satisfactory conclusion. This, although without authentication, was sufficient to advance Western Union to 72¾, against 72¼ early in the day, Rock Island to 98⅜ against 98, and the general list ⅛ to ⅜ per cent. Erie during the day was weak, but rallied partially at the close, going off from 32¼ to 31⅞, and closing at 32.

—Southern State bonds have been dull, and business was confined to Missouris, Tennessees and a very few lots of South Carolinas. A recent decision of the Supreme Court of Texas is important to holders of the securities of that State. The Legislature which succeeded the Provisional Government of this State authorized the issue to the International and other railroads, of State bonds in aid of the construction of their lines. Some of these bonds were issued as the work progressed, but on the advent of the present administration, the Comptroller refused to issue any more. Suit, in the form of application for a mandamus, was brought to compel him to act, and the decision of the Court is that it has no jurisdiction to issue a mandamus against an executive officer. This decision may be considered as final, for the suit was in the nature of a test case, but it may retard the negotiation of State bonds issued for the purpose of discharging the floating indebtedness of the State.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

July 29, 1874.	10:30 A. M	11:30 A. M
Gold	109¼	109⅜
U. S. 6's, 1881	116½	118½
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	118⅛	118⅛
5-20's, 1862	113¾	112
5-20's, 1864	115⅜	115½
5-20's, 1865	116⅛	116½
5-20's, 1865, new	116⅜	116
5-20's, 1867	117⅜	117½
5-20's, 1868	118	118
10-40's	112½	112½
10-40's, coupons	113⅜	113⅜
Currency 6's	117½	117½
New 5 per cent	111⅜	111⅜
Registered, 1867	115⅛	115⅛
Western Union Tel	73	73
Pacific Mail	44½	44½
Adams Express	....	108
American Express	....	60⅛
United States Express	....	67
Erie	32¼	32⅛
Michigan Central	....	70
Michigan Southern	72¼	72⅜
Illinois Central	....	97
Chicago & Northw'n	38¼	38¼
Do. preferred	....	54
Rock Island	98⅜	....
St. Paul, common	35⅜	35¼
Wabash, common	....	35½
Union Pacific	27⅛	27
Harlem	....	124
Hannibal & St. Joe	....	25
C., C. & I. C	....	16⅜
Tennessee, Old	....	77
Do. New	....	78
Missouri 6's	....	92⅜

—The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central	49⅞	....
Pennsylvania scrip	102	102¾
Reading	55¾	56
United Companies of N. Jersey	125	125½
Oil Creek	6	6½
Lehigh Valley	60⅞	61
Central Transportation Company	43½	43¾
Empire Transportation Company	....	53
Pan Handle 7's	....	68

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1874.

The general condition of trade, throughout the various branches of business, was rather quiet to-day, with but few exceptions. In the provision trade there was a fair amount of transactions, and as usual an active trade was done by the commission houses, in fruits and green truck. The grocery, grain, dry goods and general wholesale houses did a light business, confined for the greater part to small orders, and jobbing transactions.

We note to-day among the changes in prices, an advance on tobaccos. Coffees were weak, and will be lower in the morning. Oats were firmer and a shade higher. We also report sales of wheat at a higher figure than our quotations for some days past. Country produce, provisions, and the rest of the market generally, are steady and unchanged.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	2,730	Apples, bbls	65
Corn sks	170	Wheat, sks	555
Oats, sks	826	Butter, pkgs	29
Bacon, tcs	160	Hay, bales	213
Cheese, bxs	20	Barley, sks	4

A leading feature among the receipts for some days past has been that of ice, of which 46 cars were received last week, and for the first three days of this week, 37, making a total of 83 cars for the past ten days.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	10,419	9,468	19,887
Apples, bbls	354	282	636
Cheese, bxs	2,295	1,961	4,256
Corn, sks	1,530	2,550	4,080
Wheat, sks	4,793	5,043	9,836
Barley, sks	170	....	170
Rye, sks	116	....	116
Oats, sks	17,051	5,397	22,448
Butter, pkgs	164	153	317
Bacon, pcs	14,858	9,804	24,662
Bacon, tres	822	1,122	1,944

The following quotations are prices realized on wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers charge an advance.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The grain trade to-day was rather quiet, but firm. We note sales of wheat to-day at higher figures than for some days past, viz: New red winter $1 25@1 30; old do 1 30; new white $1 30@1 35; old do $1 35. Corn is steady; we hear of 84c being offered for car, and quote at 82@84c; shelled, 79@81 for high-mixed. Oats are firm and a shade higher; we quote western mixed 65@67c; new mixed 53@55; new white 57@60c. Rye is steady at $1 05. We note sales in round lots as follows:

1 car No. 1 red winter new	$1 30
1 car new red winter	1 25
2 cars shelled corn, high mixed	81
1 car oats western mixed	67
2 cars oats western mixed	67
1 car new mixed oats, to arrive	55
1 car new white oats, to arrive	60

The receipts of grain have fallen off very much during the past week, the total for the week being only 32,425 bushels against 59,150 during the previous week.

FLOUR—The market is tolerably active, old and spring wheat flour being quite strong, and new wheat flours rather weak. Prices are unchanged as follows: St. Louis $9 50@10 50 ꝑ bbl; white winter wheat $7 25@7 50; Minnesota spring wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75; red winter, old $7 00@7 25; new do $6 50; rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; corn meal $3 50; oat meal $7 25@8 00 ꝑ bbl. The wholesale prices of local millers are as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $8 30 ꝑ bbl; No. 1 red wheat $7 60; No. 2 red wheat $7 30; in sacks 30c off per bbl.

HAY—The receipts continue very free, footing up 998 bales during the past week. Prices are weak but quotably unchanged. We quote prime baled hay at $22 00@24 00 on track; from store, $24 00@25 00; on wharf, $20 00@23 00. On the Allegheny market, there has been little done for the past three days, and prices are nominal as follows: No. 1 timothy $26 00@27 00; No. 2, $24 00@25 00; common $20@22 00.

MILL FEED—The market is active and firm. Bran is quoted at 95c@$1 05; middlings are steady, at $1 50@1 60; oil meal $1 90@2 00; chopped feed $1 75@1 85 ꝑ cwt.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—The supply is fair and prices are steady: We quote $2 75@3 00 for choice, $2 00@2 50 for common.

BUTTER—The market for choice continues firm at 23@25c ꝑ ℔; medium 16@20c; common 10@12c.

BERRIES—We quote blackberries $1 00@1 25 ꝑ bucket; $5 50@6 00 ꝑ stand; whortleberries, $1 45@2 50 ꝑ bucket; $7 00@8 00 ꝑ stand.

BEANS—The market is steady. Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 70@2 75; medium $2 40@2 50; fair to good $2 25@2 35.

BEESWAX—We quote prime yellow 31@35c; dark 27@30c ꝑ ℔. Demand light.

CHICKENS—Live spring 60@65c; old 70@75c ꝑ pair, as to size. Market good.

CHEESE—The receipts have fallen off considerably. Prices are firm, with an upward tendency. We quote at 12½@13c for prime Ohio factory. Receipts for the week 1,961 boxes.

EGGS—Receipts continue free, and the market is rather flat. We quote at 18c ꝑ dozen.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ꝑ ℔, 68@75c: No. 2, ꝑ ℔, 40@60c as to quality.

HOPS—The market is very dull, with little trade of any sort. We quote growth of 1872 at 25@30c ꝑ ℔; old stock 10@15c ꝑ ℔.

HONEY—Clover 35c ꝑ ℔; buckwheat blossom 25c ꝑ ℔.

ONIONS—Bermudas $2 50@2 75 ꝑ box.

PEACHES—The market is fairly supplied. We quote at $2 50@3 50 ꝑ box, as to quality.

PEARS—We quote at $2 50@3 00 ꝑ box. Supply good.

POTATOES—The market is steady at $3 75@4 00 for choice; $3 00@3 25 for common.

SEEDS—Timothy seed in free supply and active. We quote at $3 50@3 60 per bushel. There is little being done in clover seed, and there is no market. Flax seed is dull and nominal at $2 10@2 20.

WATERMELONS—The supply of watermelons is free at $25 00@35 00 ꝑ hundred; Cantelopes $12 00@15 00 ꝑ hundred. Under a free supply prices are weak.

VEGETABLES—The market is abundantly supplied and trade is active. We quote cabbages at $2 50@3 00 ꝑ bbl; tomatoes $1 50@2 00 ꝑ bx; cucumbers $3 00@4 00 ꝑ bbl; onions $5 00@6 00 ꝑ bbl; green peas $3 00@4 00 ꝑ bbl; new beans $2 50@3 00 ꝑ bx.

GROCERIES.

Trade has been rather quiet for two or three days past. Coffees are weak, and we reduce our quotations 1c ꝑ ℔, on roasted coffees, in papers and in bulk. Sugars are firm with an upward tendency but not quotably changed. Prices are as follows:

Green Coffees. ꝑ ℔.		Oolong	25c@$ 85
Fancy	26½c	Fancy	@$1 00
Choice	25½c	Souchong	26c@$ 85
Prime	24 c	*Molasses.* ꝑ gall.	
Good	22 c	Strictly chce N O	@88c
Java	34 c	Good	@83c
Roasted Coffees.		Prime	@85c
Rio, in papers	28 c	Demerara	65@70c
Rio, in bulk	27½c	*Syrups.*	
Roasted Java	40 c	Ex. white drips	@75c
Sugars.		Sugar drips	@65c
Standard A	10⅞c	Lower grades	45@50c
Standard B	10⅝c	*Rice.*	
Standard extra C	10⅜c	Choice Carolina	9@9¼
Standard hards	11⅛c	Patna	8@8¾c
Franklin extra C	9⅞c	Rangoon	@8 c
American extra C	9¾c	*Raisins.*	
Teas.		Layers, ꝑ box	$3 25
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	Valentia, ꝑ ℔	13 @14c
Gunpowder	50c@$1 25	Currants	7½@ 8c
Imperial	50c@$1 00	Prunes	13½@14c
Japan	55c@$1 00		

PROVISIONS.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—Receipts for the past week, 9,804 pieces, and 1,122 tierces. Trade is active at unchanged prices. We quote as follows: Canvassed hams ꝑ ℔, 16c½; shoulders, canvassed, ꝑ ℔, 10½c; breakfast bacon, clear 13½c; rib 13c; dried beef, canvassed, 18c; beef tongues, ꝑ doz, $7 50; bacon shoulders, ꝑ ℔, 9¾c; rib sides, do, 11½c; short rib sides, do, 12c; clear sides, do, 12c½; mess pork, ꝑ bbl, $24 00; prime leaf lard, in tcs, ꝑ ℔, 13½c; refined for summer use, in tcs, do, 13½c; ½ bbls, do, 14c; buckets, do, 14½c; in 3 ℔ caddies, do, 15¼c; in 5 ℔ caddies, do, 15c; in 3 ℔ pails, do, 16½c; in 5 ℔ pails, do, 16c; in 6 ℔ pails, do, 15½c.

FISH—Dealers report trade in this line moderate, with a good demand for new mackerel. Prices are a little lower, as follows:

No. 1 extra mess mackerel, ꝑ bbl	$28 00	Medium do	$5 00
No. 1 mess do	25 00	Lake trout	7 25
Extra No. 1 shore	21 00	White fish	7 25
Extra No. 1 bay	18 00	Lake herring	5 50
No. 1 bay	17 00	Potomac herring, bbls	6 75
Extra No. 2	14 00	Potomac herring, hlf bbls	3 63
No. 2 bay	12 00	Potomac shad, hlf bbls	7 00
New No. 3	10 00		
Georges codfish, ꝑ 100	6 50		

CARBON OIL—We quote carbon oil from store at 12@12½c ꝑ gal; in car lots at the usual deduction. The market is dull and prices drooping.

LARD OIL—We quote extra winter strained at 90@92c ꝑ gallon; summer 86@88c; No. 2, 68@72c. Demand active with light supply.

TALLOW—Sales at 7@7¼c ꝑ ℔ for prime and 6¼@6¾c for medium. Demand good and market firm.

CANNED GOODS.

The trade in canned goods is active, and the demand is strong. Prices continue unchanged as follows:

Fruits in Syrups.		2 ℔s Falmouth corn	2 25
2½ ℔s California apricots, ꝑ doz	$4 75	3 ℔s golden pumpkin	2 25
2 ℔s blackberries	1 75	2 ℔s gr'n peas	1 75
2 ℔s blue berries	2 25	2 ℔s Marrowfat peas	2 00
2 ℔s red cherries	2 00	2 ℔s small peas	2 25
2 ℔s white cherries	2 50	2 ℔s tomatoes	1 50
2 ℔s grapes	1 75	3 ℔s do	2 10
2 ℔s gooseberries	1 75	*Oysters, Salmon, &c.*	
2 ℔s green gages	3 00	1 ℔ California salmon	2 75
2 ℔s damson plums	2 00	2 ℔s do do	4 00
2 ℔s peaches	2 50	2½ ℔s do do	4 25
3 ℔s peaches	3 50	1 ℔ spiced salmon	3 50
3 ℔s peaches extra	3 75	3 ℔s do do	6 50
2 ℔s Cal. Bartl't pears	4 75	2 ℔ Cove oysters full	1 15
2 ℔s Bartl'tt pears	2 50	2 ℔s do do	2 00
2 ℔s pears	2 00	1 ℔ do light	85
2 ℔s pine apple	2 25	2 ℔s do do	1 60
2 ℔s raspberries	2 50	1 ℔ spiced oysters lunch	1 50
2 ℔s strawberries	2 00	2 ℔s do do	2 50
Vegetables.		1 ℔ clams	2 25
3 ℔s asparagus	4 00	2 ℔s do do	3 25
2 ℔s lima beans	2 25	1 ℔ lobsters	2 15
2 ℔s string beans	1 50	2 ℔ do do	3 15
2 ℔s Winslow's green corn	2 40		
2 ℔s Yarmth corn	2 40		
2 ℔s Balt'm're corn	2 00		

TOBACCO.

Owing to the recent and continued unfavorable advices respecting the growing tobacco crop, prices have been stimulated very materially during the past week. Last week several manufacturers gave notice that an advance of 1@2c would be made on August 1st, and as jobbers did not at once advance, there were large purchases in expectation of the advance. This week, jobbers have very generally advanced 2@4c, and the market is active at the advance. Jobbers' prices are as follows:

Spun roll(exl'r)	57@60	R'gh and Ready	65@85
Navy, (exl'r)	52@55	Fine Cut Plug	55@90
Tens, (exl'r)	54@57	Fine Cut	55@90
Quarters, (exl'r)	54@57	Cut and Dry	30@40
Louisville Navy	57@60	Scotch Snuff	65@75
Louisville Cav	57@60	Black Snuff	60@85
Virginia Navy	50@57	Cigars—	
Virginia Tens	50@57	Penn'a Seed	$13@ 20
Virginia Cav	50@57	Connecticut	20@ 25
Double Thick	52@60	Seed & Havana	30@ 60
Flounders	60@82	Havana	60@150
Bright Pounds	60@$1		

The Springfield *Republican*, speaking of tobacco matters in the Connecticut valley says: "The tobacco trade has been unusually brisk for a week or two, but the growers complain at the low prices, and many of them would hold on to the "weed" in anticipation of a rise, were it not that times are hard and cash an immediate necessity. A few unusually fine lots have recently been disposed of for 15c through, but the average price varies from 15c to 5c a pound to 12c and 5c and 10c and 3c. The Greenfield farmers have set about half as much of the weed as last year, the most extensive growers this season being Lucas Nims & Sons, who raise sixteen acres, against twenty-two last year.

The Clarksville, Tenn., *Tobacco Leaf* has reports from the tobacco planting in sixty-seven farms in Montgomery county, Tenn., which give a total of 317 acres planted, against 1,415 acres last year by the same parties. Many who planted largely last year have none this year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALES—X $9 00 ꝑ bbl; XX $10 00 ꝑ bbl; India ale $11 00 ꝑ bbl; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gallons, $24 00@25 00; bbls, 41 gallons, $40 00@41 00; hhds, 68 gallons, $62 50@65 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $20 75. Wm. Younger's India pale ale, in case of 8 doz bottles, $2 75@3 00 ꝑ doz; Robert Younger's sparkling ale, $2 75@3 00 ꝑ doz; Guinness' stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $2 75@3 00 ꝑ doz; Cantrell & Coobrane's ginger ale, $2 75 ꝑ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale, $1 75 ꝑ doz.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market firm, and a shade higher. We quote alcohol at $2 10@2 15 ꝑ gallon; Highwines firm at $1 02@1 04 ꝑ gallon.

ASHES—Soda ashes, refined 4¼@4¾c; common 3¾@4c; black lead 5c; arsenic 5c; potash 9c; pearls 10c.

BROOMS—We quote as follows: Common $1 75@2 00 ꝑ dozen; medium $2 25@2 50; good $2 75@3 25; choice $3 00@3 75; extra $4 00; carpet brooms $4 00@4 25; whisps $1 50@1 75 ꝑ dozen.

BROOM CORN—Market quiet; under the influence of fair crop report, the tendency is toward easier prices. We note sales of Hurl at 9@10c; green 7@8c; red 5@6c ꝑ ℔.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Sales as follows: ¼ ℔ cans $1 50 ꝑ doz; ½-℔ cans $3 00; 1-℔ cans $5 50; 5-℔ cans $26 00; 10-℔ boxes 40c ꝑ ℔. Market steady and demand good.

COTTON GOODS—Anchor A brown cottons 11c; Eagle 11c; Idaho 10½c; Duquesne 9½c; Magnolia 9c. Penn Mill A No. 1, 4-4 sheeting at 11c; Nonatook 10½c; Pittsburgh family 10c; Juniata B fine 9½c; Penn Mill 2-bus bags 35c; do 2½ 40c; do 3-bus bags 50c; white cotton chain 31c; do colored 38c; cotton batting 16c; cotton twine 31c.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ꝑ bbl; Phoenix hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ꝑ bbl; Rosedale cement $3 50@4 00; Youghiogheny $1 75@2 00; Portland cement $7 50@8 00.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Quotations are given at $7 75@8 00 for best quality; second quality $7 50@7 75.

CRACKERS—We quote as follows: Lemon biscuit at 11½c; ginger snaps 12c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9¼@10c; butter crackers 7c; water crackers 7c ꝑ ℔.

PAPERS—Baling papers 4@8c ꝑ ℔, as to quality; manila 7@12c; hardware papers 6@12c; bag wrapping 4½@4¾c; felt papers 4@4½c; straw, news, 4@11c; rag, news, 12½@13c; book papers 15@18c ꝑ ℔.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $6 00 ꝑ gross.

RAGS—Cotton at 2¼@3c ꝑ ℔ and woolen at 3¼c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—Car lots, ꝑ bbl, $1 60; jobbing lots $1 80@1 85.

STAVES AND COOPERAGE.—The market is steady. Staves matched with heading are quoted at $30 00@35 00 ꝑ thousand; city made barrels are quoted at $1 55@1 60; country $1 45@1 50; kegs, 5 gallon, $1 00; 10 gallon, $1 25; half barrels, $1 60.

WOOD IN SHAPE—Bent rims, 1⅛ to 1¼ inch ꝑ set, $1 25; 1⅜ inch, $1 40; 1½ inch, $1 50; 1⅝ inch, $1 85; 1¾ inch, $2 00; 2 inch, $2 75; 2¼ inch, $3 00. Spokes—XX hickory 1 to 2 inch, ꝑ set, $3 00; * * * do, 1 to 2 inch; $3 75@4 00. Oak, XXX, 2¼ inch and under, ꝑ set, $3 50; 2⅝ to 3 inch, $4 50; 3¼ to 3½ inch, $5 50. Shafts—unfinished, $7 50@10 00 ꝑ dozen pair; finished, $10 50@15 00. Poles—unfinished, $9 00@15 00 ꝑ doz; finished, $15 00@21 00.

WOOL.

The trade in wool continues rather slow, with prices a shade firmer than at our last report. We advance our quotations below 2@3c per pound, on tub-washed and fleece wools.

Transactions continue quite light. We hear of a few small sales from dealers to manufacturers, and here and there we learn of purchases from producers. As a general thing, however, both holders and buyers are awaiting future developments, and will continue to do so for some time. We quote as follows:

Combing	50@55c	Fine fleece	46@47c
Tubwashed	48@50c	Medium	44@45c
Pulled wools	40@42c	Common fleece	40@43c
Unwashed	30@34c		

PITTSBURGH RETAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, July 30, 1874.

There are few changes to note in the retail market to-day, values having been very steady during the week, and the only change of much importance being an advance of 5 cents. per pound on butter. The following were the ruling prices on the market this morning:

MEATS.	
Beef, sirloin steak, ꝑ ℔	20 @25 c
Beef, round steak, ꝑ ℔	15 c
Beef, rib roast	18 @20 c
Fresh mutton, ꝑ ℔	10 @15 c
Mutton chops, ꝑ ℔	20 c
Spring lamb, ꝑ ℔	12½@20 c
Fresh veal, ꝑ ℔	10 @15 c
Fresh pork, ꝑ ℔	10 @15 c
Corned beef, ꝑ ℔	10 @12½c
Ham, ꝑ ℔	16 @17 c
Sugar cured shoulders, ꝑ ℔	12 c
Pickled pork, ꝑ ℔	10 c
Dried beef, ꝑ ℔	20 c
Breakfast bacon, ꝑ ℔	14 @16 c
Sausage meat, ꝑ ℔	12½c
Lard, ꝑ ℔	15 c
FISH.	
Trout, ꝑ ℔	12½@15 c
Lake fish, ꝑ ℔	10 @12 c
Fresh mackerel, ꝑ ℔	15 @20 c
Shad, each	50 @60 c
Salmon, ꝑ ℔	12½@15 c
Herring, ꝑ ℔	6 c
Bass, ꝑ ℔	12 c
Catfish, ꝑ ℔	12 c
POULTRY.	
Spring chickens, ꝑ pair	50 @75 c
Old chickens, ꝑ pair	70 @80 c
Dressed chickens	75c@$1 0
FRUITS AND BERRIES.	
Apples, ꝑ half peck	15 @20 c
Lemons, ꝑ doz	50 @75 c
Oranges, ꝑ doz	50 c
Raspberries, ꝑ quart	15 @20 c
Huckleberries, ꝑ quart	25 c
Blackberries, ꝑ quart	16 @20 c
Pineapples, apiece	25 @30 c
Cherries, ꝑ quart	10 @15 c
Gooseberries, ꝑ quart	5 @10 c
Currants, ꝑ quart	10 @12½c
VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, new, ꝑ half peck	25 c
New onions, ꝑ doz	35 @40 c
Bermuda onions, ꝑ half peck	50 c
Radishes, ꝑ doz	60 @75 c
Cabbages, ꝑ doz	$1 25@
Rhubarb, ꝑ doz	25 c
Green peas, ꝑ half peck	35 @40 c
Lettuce, ꝑ doz	35 @40 c
Cucumbers, ꝑ doz	35 @40 c
Tomatoes, ꝑ ¼ peck	40 @50 c
Asparagus, ꝑ doz	30 @40 c
Beets, ꝑ 3 bunches	25 c
String beans, ꝑ ½ peck	25 @30 c
Watermelons	$1 00@1 25
Citrons	15 @20 c
Squashes	@10 c
Green Corn, ꝑ doz	40 @50 c
DAIRY PRODUCE.	
Butter, choice yellow	35 @40 c
Butter, good to prime	25 @30 c
Cheese, ꝑ ℔	17 @20 c
Milk, ꝑ gall	20 c
Eggs, ꝑ doz	25 c

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, July 30, 1874.

REMARKS.—The markets yesterday for both crude and refined were not quotably changed. Transactions were light in this market, and the markets both here and at Parkers were very quiet. The reports from New York and Philadelphia indicate an increased activity in the shipping demand for refined, which was not without its effect here, although all the transactions reported from the East were at very low figures.

CRUDE.

Crude was quiet but firm, although actual transactions ruled a shade lower than those of the previous day. We quote immediate delivery oil, on board cars, at 95c@$1 00; United at wells 75@77½c; at river $1 05. Sales as follows are reported from:

PARKER'S.

3,000 bbls United, at wells	75 c
2,500 bbls United, at wells	77½c
2,000 bbls United, at river	$1 05

SMITH'S FERRY OIL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

The market is quiet. We quote crude at the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad station at 95c per bbl; at wells 53c.

REFINED.

The market for refined, is quiet, but tolerably steady at unchanged prices. We quote at 10@10¼c in car lots f. o. b. at works.

New York—The shipping demand is quite active, at 12@12½c, for July and August delivery, with sales of 17,000 bbls reported.

Philadelphia—Spot refined is quoted at 11½c: August and September delivery 11⅞@12c.

OIL BARRELS

are steady. We quote city-made $1 60; country $1 50@1 55.

TITUSVILLE, July 29.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum markets were dull and unchanged. On the upper road the market was at $1 05. At Parkers, quotations were $1 05 for United at river, and 75@77½c at wells. Sales:

3,000 bbls upper road, spot	$1 05
2,000 bbls Parkers, United, at river	1 05
3,000 bbls Parkers, United, at wells	75
2,500 bbls Parkers, United at wells	77½

NEW YORK, July 29, closing 28.—The lower rates ruling for ocean freights and the easier prices quoted, induce rather a better shipping demand. Crude in bulk is quoted at 5c; do, in shipping order at 8½c; refined, 12c for July and August delivery; cases 16¾@17c; naptha 7½c; sales are 3,000 bbls crude, in bulk, 5c; 8,000 bbls refined, July and August delivery at 12c; 3,000 bbls deliverable August 1st to 15th at 12c, and 3,500 bbls short delivery at 12½c. For Philadelphia delivery there is a quiet and weak market; refined is quoted at 11½c for July and August delivery; sales are 2,500 bbls for first half of August at 11½c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—S. W. 11½c; crude in barrels 8½c; cases 16½c; sale 2,500 barrels of refined, at 11½c; futures 11⅞@12c.

TIDIOUTE, July 29.—The market is quiet but firm at 70c at wells.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 29.—The market is unchanged.

ROUSEVILLE, July 29.—The market is quiet and unchanged.

OIL CITY, July 29.—The market is quiet at $1 00@1 05.

TITUSVILLE, July 29.—The market is dull with nothing at all doing, at $1 02½ bid; $1 05 asked.

PARKERS, July 29.—The market is quiet but firm; United, at wells 75@77½c; immediate shipment—sales at 95c.

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, July 30, 1874.

Pure in lots of 2,000 ℔s in oil	11 c
Pure in lots of 500 ℔s in oil	11½c
Fancy brands from	8 @10 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	11 @11¼c
Orange mineral	14 @14½c
Pure red lead	10 @11 c
Painters' red lead	9 @10 c
Litharge	9½@10 c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 @16 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	4 @ 5 c
Linseed Oil, ꝑ gall, in barrel lots	96 @98 c
Spirits Turpentine, ꝑ gall, in barrel lots	45 c

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, July 30, 1874.

Shaker No 1, ꝑ dozen	$ 3 75
Shaker No 2, ꝑ dozen	3 25
Hurl A No. 1, ꝑ dozen	3 50
Hurl No 1, ꝑ dozen	3 00
Hurl No 2, ꝑ dozen	2 25
Western common	2 00
Hurl, corn	180@200
Broom corn, prime ꝑ ton	140@150
Broom corn, common ꝑ ton	100@162
Broom handles, ꝑ 1,000 plain	20@25
Painted	30@35
Swallow brooms, ꝑ dozen	4 50
Extra carpet, ꝑ dozen	4 00

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, July 23, 1874.

IC, 10x14, charcoal	$13 00
IX, 10x14, charcoal	15 50
IC, 12x12, charcoal	13 50
IX, 12x12, charcoal	18 00
IC, 14x20, charcoal	13 50
IX, 14x20, charcoal	16 00
IC, 14x20, leaded	11 75
IX, 14x20, leaded	14 00
IC, 10x14, best coke	10 50

According to quality and quantity prices would vary less.

HORSE SHOES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, July 30, 1874.

The following are the rates for horse and mule shoes:

Horse shoes, ꝑ keg 100 keg lots	$5 25
Horse shoes, 50 keg lots	5 50
Horse shoes, less than 50 kegs	5 75
Mule shoes, 100 keg lots	6 25
Mule shoes, 50 keg lots	6 50
Mule shoes, less quantity	6 75

FISH MARKET.

BOSTON.

July 24.—Codfish are in good request and firm. The decline in values during the month of June has not been wholly recovered, though the market has closed each week for the present month with a gain in prices, the advance for this week in Georges being 25@50c ꝑ quintal. The arrivals of the catch are free and in good condition, but the weather rules so excessively hot that curing operations are almost impossible.

We quote cod at $2 50@3 00 for small and $3 50@4 00 packed ꝑ qtl; Georges $4 50@5 00 ꝑ qtl; large Grand Bank at $4 00@4 25 ꝑ qtl; Western Bank codfish at $3 50@3 75; Nova Scotia do at $5 00@5 50; and Newfoundland do $6 50@7 00. Hake are selling at $2 25@2 50 for loose, and $3 00@3 25 ꝑ qtl, packed. Large hake $3 00@3 25. Pollock are selling at $2 75@3 00 for American, loose.

Mackerel are buoyant. The catch this week has been very small and unsatisfactory. The schools along the eastern shore are large and prime, but they are running in so close to shore that it is quite impossible to spread the nets. There was an arrival of 200 bbls. Georges by steamer, all large 3s, which were sold sharp at $6 50. In Labrador herring the market is without stock. Halifax split have had a few new catch sold here at $6 00@6 50. We change our quotations on mackerel, and would note that last year's catch of No. 1 shores are selling at $10 00@12 00, while the new are worth $12 00@14 00. Bay 1s and 2s are out of stock. New medium 3s are worth plump $7 00.

We quote extra mess mackerel at $22 00@23 00; mess $20 00@21 00; shore 2s, $8 50@9 00; new large 3s, $6 75@7 00; Alewives, $3 50@4 00 ꝑ bbl. In pickled herring, Halifax split, $6@6 50; box herring are selling at 22@25c for No. 1s, and 30@32c for scaled. Halifax salmon, No. 1, are selling at $17@18 ꝑ bbl; and tierce salmon, No. 1, at $21. Smoked halibut 10@10½ ꝑ ℔. Smoked salmon, 17@18c ꝑ ℔. Spiced salmon $15 ꝑ dozen 4-℔ cans.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

GLOUCESTER.

Georges Codfish.—In good demand and prices have advanced. Sales of 100 qtls. yesterday at $5 00 ꝑ qtl.; now held at $5 50, Grand Bank are selling at $4 00@4 50 as to quality. Stock of fish on the market very light for the season.

Mackerel.—Receipts have been rather light the past week, and prices have materially advanced. A few good fares have arrived from Georgia this week. We quote sales of No. 1 at $12 00, No. 2 $9 00. There are no threes on the market.

Fresh Halibut.—In light receipt. Sales yesterday at $6 00@6 50 ꝑ cwt. for white and gray.

Smoked Halibut.—9c ꝑ ℔.

Oil.—Cod, 60c ꝑ gall.—*Cape Ann Advertiser.*

BALTIMORE.

July 25.—The market for mackeral is firmer on account of the activity at the North, and all fair receipts are readily taken from wharf, the principal sales being 100 barrels medium No. 3 at $7 00@7 50. Southern fish are in light supply in dealers' hands, and we are jobbing from store at $5 75@6 00 for Potomac herrings; $5 00@5 25 for North Carolina do., and $8 00 for shad latter scarce and firm. Eastern herrings are neglected, and prices are nominal. We revise quotations as follows:

	Per bbl.
Mackerel.	
No. 1 new	$13 00@15 00
No. 2 new	9 00@10 00
No. 3 large	8 00@ 9 00
No. 3 medium	7 00@ 7 50
Herrings.	
Labrador, new	$8 00@ 8 50
Large split	6 50@ 7 00
Medium do	5 50@ 6 00
Round and gibbed	3 50@ 4 00
Hake, per 100 ℔s, new	3 50@ 4 00
Codfish, per 100 ℔s, new	4 00@ 4 25

—*American.*

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 19; No. 2 do $1 14; seller August $1 11; seller September $1 07¼. Oats excited; No. 2, 54@55c. Corn strong and higher; No. 2 mixed 65c. Rye scarce with a better demand; No. 1, 92c. Barley—market steady; No. 2, seller August and September, $1 10.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, July 30, 1874.

The number of cars of live stock received during the past week, up to Wednesday afternoon, is as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday	23	9	22
Friday	101	24	13
Saturday	11	12	2
Sunday	24	27	8
Monday	22	16	4
Tuesday	129	18	28
Wednesday	29	12	23
Total	439	118	100
Total, last week	429	152	100

Cattle.

The run of cattle during the first three days of the present week, decreased considerably, and fell more than 1,000 head short of the receipts for the corresponding period last week. The quality of offerings was not the best, extra natives, being very scarce, and the majority of the stock on sale consisted of grass-fed, and half-fatted cattle. Texans and Cherokees were not in very abundant supply. The market opened active and buoyant, with buyers present *en masse*, and all anxious to buy. There was a fair advance of 25c per cwt. on prime beef cattle, on Tuesday, and on Wednesday afternoon the market closed strong with prices fully maintained. On Tuesday the sales footed up over twelve hundred head, which is nearly double the usual number, and since Sunday the sales were nearly 2,800 head against 2,250 the first three days of last week. The New York buyers secured the greater portion of the stock for sale, and Philadelphia buyers failed to get more than half the amount they usually purchase.

As we have already said, prices were 25c ꝑ cwt. higher, and the market continues firm. The highest sale which we noted was one at $6 55, for a small lot of cattle averaging 1,200 pounds, which last week would have been worth much less. That sale was rather an extreme, however, as the quotable prices for such stock will hardly run as high as that. If any considerable amount of heavy fat cattle, running from 1,300 to 1,500 pounds, had been in market, they would have brought $6 75 or perhaps even $7 00. The bulk of the sales as before intimated were of the ordinary and light quality, running from 800 to 1,000 pounds, which brought $3 75@4 50 as to quality and condition. We quote as follows:

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 ℔s	$6 60@6 75
Prime, 1,200 to 1,300 ℔s	6 10@6 50
Good, 1,000 to 1,100 ℔s	5 30@5 80
Grassers, as to quality	3 75@5 00
Texans and Cherokees	3 50@4 50

There were four or five car-loads of milch cows in the pens, which sold at $30 00@50 00 per head. Calves were bringing 5½@6c per pound.

Swine.

The run of hogs was light, and the supply especially of good corn-fed swine, was very limited. The high price of hog products has stimulated the demand very noticeably, and prices have advanced some 25@50c per cwt. and are now higher than they have been for some time. We note a sale as high as $7 60, and extra Philadelphias are quoted still higher than that figure, with a corresponding advance on the other grades of stock. The market closed brisk as follows:

Extra Philadelphias	$7 60@7 80
Prime Philadelphias	7 40@7 50
Baltimores	7 20@7 30
Yorkers	6 90@7 10
Grassers	6 50@6 75

Sheep.

During the past week a marked improvement has taken place in the market for sheep. At our last report the market was dull, and sheep had to be given away to get rid of them. The market is now, very materially improved. This is especially the case with prime fat sheep, of which the market is nearly bare, while the common grades continue in free supply and very nearly down to last week's prices. On the heavy stock, prices are nearly 25@50c per cwt. higher than the rulings at the close on Wednesday of last week. Prices closed about as follows:

Extra 95@100 ℔s	$5 25@5 50
Prime 85@90 ℔s	4 75@5 00
Fair 75@80 ℔s	4 00@4 50
Common	3 25@3 75
Bucks, ꝑ head	2 00@3 00
Lambs, ꝑ cwt	5 50@6 50
Lambs, ꝑ head	1 00@2 00

SALES.

We present below a statement of sales of live stock made by various dealers, from which a fair idea of the ruling market prices may be obtained:

Cattle.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
16	19,190	$6 00	17	21,200	$5 87
32	43,700	6 25	29	18,640	3 35
22	21,760	5 25	22	16,750	4 50
65	54,470	4 20	19	19,070	4 45
21	17,400	4 25	18	20,130	5 10
34	40,130	6 00	18	20,650	5 25
20	21,350	5 00			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
18	19,650	5 80	25	16,330	3 25
35	39,460	5 75	18	18,800	5 00
17	18,070	5 25	21 bulls	18,390	2 75
6 bulls	5,430	2 75			

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
36	4,2150	5 75	34	4,470	6 00
6	7,500	6 40	6	5,840	4 70
4	4,110	4 75	13	12,830	4 00
2	2,030	3 00	17	26,470	5 00
32	40,070	5 65	45	36,470	3 50
17	19,300	5 87	19	20,610	4 60
8	7,520	4 12	9	9,060	3 65
3 bulls	2,660	2 40	26	29,390	5 50
10	10,340	4 75	2	1,880	4 00
7	6,600	3 87	7 bulls	8,370	2 75
8	9,620	6 55	4	4,760	5 70
3	3,420	5 60	18	20,650	5 25
56	74,170	5 87	3	2,810	3 90
24	16,500	3 62	2 bulls	1,550	2 75
20	16,150	3 62	4	2,590	3 45
36	43,050	5 45	8	7,550	3 00
3	3,830	5 30	20	21,350	5 00
18	17,160	6 20	34	40,130	6 00
17	19,660	5 70	18	20,130	5 10
32	35,500	5 75	8	5,920	4 00
12	14,370	5 75	10	8,010	5 02
23	19,240	3 62	3	2,730	3 20
2	2,900	4 00			

Hogs.

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
119	22,700	$7 00	116	22,890	$7 60

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
106	20,490	$7 10	169	26,920	$6 55
108	24,800	7 40	38	8,690	7 40
55	10,160	7 00	137	22,230	5 85
59	10,420	6 60	74	12,410	6 75
70	12,525	6 80			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
54	11,000	$7 00	85	14,260	$6 50
130	22,750	6 90	98	17,940	6 90
42	8,030	6 75	22	5,760	6 90

Sheep.

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
181	14,830	$4 00	115	16,480	$5 00
200	15,740	4 50	213	16,220	4 60
101	8,640	4 60	37	2,050	6 00
472	30,200	3 38	137	8,560	3 50
336	27,470	4 75	207	16,950	4 65
102	7,960	4 15	108	8,990	4 35
220	13,090	3 62	4	bucks	3 00

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
147	135,605	$5 00	212	16,260	$4 75
88	6,390	4 25	214	19,770	5 75
183	17,130	4 75	156	9,750	4 25
135	10,430	4 30	229	24,950	4 50
31	1,470	4 50	99 lambs	5,390	5 25
105	7,650	4 20	10 lambs	570	5 75
219	16,260	4 45			

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
191	14,090	$4 50	152	13,680	$4 65

PROSPECTS.

The market here is generally believed to be in a better condition than it was a month ago, and many are of the opinion that the equalization of freights on cattle has proved a great benefit to this market. If the future shall show that the operation of the new arrangement continues to work as equitably as it has done for the past month, we shall be disposed to consider it a great benefit.

The prospect for cattle are that prices will remain steady and the market active during the remainder of the week. There was a considerable purchasing interest, which was still unsupplied on Wednesday afternoon, and if the present condition continues, an advance would not be at all improbable. The market for hogs will doubtless continue brisk and firm unless the market should become glutted with "grassers." Concerning sheep, we can only say that if dealers continue to overstock the market with poor and common stock, those grades may be expected to remain dull and low, and the higher grades will probably be in good request, at fair prices.

Sadler, Havens & Co.

report the following:

The general tone of the market for all classes of stock has been much improved this week and shippers have realized an advance on good cattle of fully 25c ꝑ 100 ℔s, while the commoner grades are no higher than quoted in these columns last week. The number of cattle offered for sale was considerably over 4,000 head, the bulk of them being common, rough grades, which accounts for the advance being only on the better class.

The demand was good for best qualities at the advanced price, and transactions were fairly active, while inferior lots merely held their own in a slow, dragging trade. The market closed firm on Wednesday, at quotations, with a fair show of business for the week, the total sales being 4,131 head out of 5,950 received, the excess being through stock.

Extra 1,400 ℔s	$6 75@....
Fair to choice 1,200 to 1,300 ℔s	5 75@6 25
Fair to choice 1,000 to 1,100 ℔s	5 00@5 75
Common 700 to 900 ℔s	3 50@4 25

Hogs.

Receipts have been very light at this point, and prices have advanced within the past six days 55 cents per hundred. The trade continues brisk and sales are effected with very little effort compared to ordinary times, as the demand is strong and in excess of the supply. Of the whole number received, 57 cars were Chicagos, billed through, leaving but 71 cars to dispose of here. Baltimore still continues in active competition with our regular buyers and has given much strength to this branch of the trade, which remains firm at the following figures:

Best Philadelphias	$7 70@ 7 80
Good mixed	7 25@ 7 50
Yorkers	7 00@ 7 25
Common grassers	6 00@ 6 25

Sheep.

We also note an advance of 25c ꝑ hundred on best sheep, which were very scarce. The run was light and mainly common grades.

All sold readily at quotations, with a fair prospect for the coming week.

Extra fine wool 90 to 100 ℔s	$5 50@5 75
Good 85 to 90 ℔s	4 75@5 00
Fair, 75 to 80 ℔s	4 00@4 25
Common 65 to 70 ℔s	3 50@3 75
Good Jersey ewes, 75 to 80 ℔s	3 75@4 00

Receipts, 356 cars cattle; 128 cars hogs; 113 cars sheep. Sales cattle, 1,305 head.

All drafts drawn on us should be accompanied by original shipping bill, and only drawn for two-thirds cost of stock. Payable at Penn Bank.

Wilson & Fort are our agents at Indianapolis, and they will attend to all stock at that point intended for us.

SADLER, HAVENS & CO.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Beeves—Fresh offerings, 4,720 head, making 7,050 head for the week, against 11,190 head last week. Quality fair; market moderately active at an advance of ¼c compared with last Monday; common to extra native steers ranged 9¼@12¾c; common to extra Texas and Cherokee cattle 8@11¼c. Sales 1,275 head.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 7,000 head, making 24,900 head for the week, against 27,240 head last week. Sheep active at 4¼@5¾c; lambs dull at 6¼@9½c, with but few sales above 8¼c.

Swine—Receipts yesterday and to-day 8,050 head, making 22,200 head for the week, against 23,060 head last week. None sold alive; dressed firmer and higher, closing at 9@9¼c.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, July 30, 1874.

The general trade movement this week has been rather slow with wholesale merchants, as is to be expected at this time of the year. In some branches of trade there is a comparative improvement over the volume of transactions at the opening of the month, which, although not very great, gives room for the hope that a steady improvement is taking place, which, before the fall will grow into an active and prosperous trade. Values continue steady. We notice to-day a decline in the prices of lumber, which is the only alteration to be made in our weekly wholesale quotations. Full and carefully revised lists of prices will be found in our column belows:

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, July 30, 1874.

BROWN COTTONS.			
Anchor A	11 c	Idaho	10½c
Eagle	11 c	Duquesne	9½c
Conewago	10 c	Magnolia	9 c
PRINTS.			
Merrimacks	8½@9½c	Anchor shirting	8½@ c
Spragues	8½@ c	Richmond	9½@ c
Americans	8½@9½c	Pacifics	9 @ c
Conestoga	9½@10 c	Mourning	9½@ c
Pinks	10 @11 c	Garner	9½@ c
Wamsutta	7½@ c	Light Prints	7 @10 c
Calico shirting	7½@8½c	Amoskeag	7 @ c
GINGHAMS.			
Lancaster	11½c	American	9 c
Amoskeag	11½c	Allegheny	10 c
Glasgow	10½c		
DELAINES.			
Hamilton	12 to 18c	Manchester	
Pacific	12 to 18c	Atlantic	
TICKINGS.			
Whitaker	37 c	Conestoga Medal	20 c
Portsmouth	28 c	Allegheny	12½c
Roanoke	28 c	Spring Grove	10½c
BLEACHED COTTONS.			
3-4 Canoe	6 c	4-4 Fruit of Loom	14 c
7-8 Conestoga	8 c	4-4 Suffolk	10½c
4-4 Hamilton	9½c	6-4 Pepperell	22½c
4-4 Reynolds	9½c	9-4 Pepperell	37½c
4-4 Hope	11½c	10-4 Pepperell	40 c
4-4 Lonesdale	13½c		

The following revised list of sheeting, bagging and other home manufactured goods will show the quotations:

SHEETINGS.			
4-4 Penn Mill, A No. 1	11 c	4-4 Nonatook	10½c
4-4 Pittsburgh family	10 c	4-4 Juniata B. fine	9½c
BAGGING.			
Penn Mill, 2 bush	33 c	Penn Mill 2½ bush	40 c
Penn Mill, 3 bush	48 c		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
White Carpet Chain, fine	31 c	Colored Carpet chain fine	38 c
Cotton Batting	16 c	Cotton Twine	31 c

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, July 30, 1874.

The following are the card rates:

MANILLA ROPE.	Cents ꝑ ℔.
½ inch diameter and upward	17 @
⅜ inch diameter	17½@
¼ and 5-16 in diameter	18 @
Tarred rope and lath yarn	16½@
Hay, stave and leather twine	17½@
OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.	
Hawser laid	18 @
Hawser laid bolt rope yarns	19½@
Sand pump rope	18 @
SISAL ROPE.	
½ inch diameter and upward	16 @
⅜ inch diameter and upward	16½@
¼ and 5-16 inch diameter and upward	17 @
Hay and spoke and leather twine	16½@
NEW ZEALAND ROPE.	
½ inch diameter and upward	16 @
⅜ inch diameter	16½@
¼ and 5-16 inch diameters	17 @
Hay twine	16½@
Tarred lath twine	15½@
JUTE ROPE.	
All sizes	12 @
AMERICAN AND RUSSIA.	
Tarred rope	16 @
Tarred lath yarn	14 @
Tarred spun yarn	14 @
Tarred marline	19 @
Tarred houseline	19 @
PACKING.	
American	14 @18
Russia	18 @
Italian	21 @
Pat. lubricating	30 @
Sash and bell cord	25 @35
OAKUM.	
Best American navy	10¼@
Best quality	11 @
First quality	10¾@

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, July 30, 1874.

CRACKERS.			
Arrow Root Biscuit	12 c	Honey Fingers	12 c
Arrow Root	12½ c	Imperials	17 c
Boston	6½c	Lady Fingers	12 c
Boston extra	8 c	Lemon	11 c
Butter	6½c	London Nic Nacs	17 c
Cinnamon	9 c	Maple Biscuit	12 c
Cream	21 c	Milk Biscuit	10 c
Continental	17 c	Novelties	13 c
Cramp Water	7 c	Oyster	6½c
Cramp Sugar	10 c	Pic Nic	6½c
Cramp Butter	7 c	Scotch	11 c
Egg	21 c	Soda	6½c
Extra Square L Sugar	10½c	Soda, extra	8 c
Farina	12 c	Sugar, round	9 c
Fruit	12 c	Sugar, square	9½c
Ginger	12 c	Water	6½c
Ginger Fruits	12 c	New York Water	6½c
Graham	8 c	Wine	9 c
Honey Crackers	12 c		
SNAPS.			
Cinnamon	12 c	Lemon	12 c
Fruit	12 c	Honey	12 c
Ginger	12 c	Spiced	12 c
JUMBLES.			
Arrow Root	12 c	Raspberry	13 c
Cinnamon	12 c	Sugar	12 c
Fruit	12 c	Spiced	12 c
Ginger	12 c	Strawberry	13 c
Honey	12 c	Vanilla	11 c
Lemon	12 c	Excelsior Cracker	
Orange	12 c	Meal, in ₰ pkgs	8 c
CAKES.			
Cinnamon	12 c	Maccaroni Snaps	14 c
Cinnamon Wafers	12 c	Orange	13 c
Cocoanut Cake	12 c	Raspberry	13 c
Congress	12 c	Sponge	14 c
Cream Fruit Cake	12 c	Sugar	13 c
Fruit	12 c	Strawberry	13 c
Fancy Combination	14 c	Vanilla	14 c
Ginger	12 c	Wintergreen	14 c
Ginger Fruit	12 c	Almond Nuts	13 c
Honey	12 c		

GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, July 30, 1874.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.—SINGLE STRENGTH.

	2d Quality.	1st Quality.	Dbl. st'th.
6 by 8 to 7 by 9		$5 75	$8 00
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	$6 00	6 75	9 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 13	6 50	7 25	10 00
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	7 25	8 00	12 00
11 by 14 to 12 by 17		8 75	14 00
12 by 18 to 16 by 20		9 25	16 00
14 by 22 to 16 by 24		10 00	18 00
18 by 22 to 18 by 30		11 00	19 00
20 by 28 to 24 by 30		13 00	21 00
26 by 28 to 24 by 36		14 00	24 00
16 by 34 to 26 by 40		15 00	26 00
28 by 38 to 28 by 44		16 00	28 00
28 by 46 to 30 by 48		18 00	29 00
30 by 50 to 32 by 52			30 00
32 by 54 to 34 by 56			38 00
34 by 58 to 34 by 60			42 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60			45 00

All orders received after this date will be charged at these prices. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when received. Discount of 60@65c per cent. to the trade.

LAMP CHIMNEYS, X. L. C. E. BRAND.

	Per doz.
Sun No. 0, straight or bulb	$ 85
Sun No. 1, straight or bulb, 4 oz	90
Sun No. 1, straight or bulb, nail drivers or 7 oz	1 25
Sun No. 2, straight or bulb	1 25
Excelsior Sun Hinge No. 0	85
Excelsior Sun Hinge No. 1, 4 oz	90
Excelsior Sun Hinge No. 2	1 25
Old Style No. 0, round or fire proof	85
Old Style No. 1, round or fire proof, 4 oz	90
Old Style No. 1, round or fire proof, short	90
Old Style No. 1, round or fire proof, nail drivers	1 25
Old Style No. 2, round or fire proof	1 25
Old Style No. 2, round or fire proof, short	1 25
Old Style No. 3, round or fire proof	1 50
Old Style No. 3, round or fire proof, short	1 50
Light House	90
Crown	90
Locomotive Head Light Chimney, net	2 50
Solar or Lard Oil Chimney, net	1 00
Gas Chimney	1 00

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, July 30, 1874.

	Per Cent.	Per gal.
Common rectified Whisky		$ @1 00
Proof rectified		1 10@1 15
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	100	1 50
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	100	2 00
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	100	2 50
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	100	3 25
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 2 years old proof gallon		2 25
Domestic Brandy, proof gallon		1 50
Imported Brandy		6 00@9 00
Domestic Gin		1 50@1 75
Holland Gin		2 90@5 50
R. B. Brandy		1 50@1 75
Cherry Brandy		1 50@1 75
Port Wine		1 50@1 75
Port Wine, "Crown"		2 00@2 50
Sherry Wine, "Vallette"		1 50@1 75
Sherry Wine, "Crown"		2 25@2 75
Sherry Wine, "Harmony"		5 50@6 00
Rum, "New England"		1 75@2 00
Rum, "Jamaica"		5 00@5 50
	Quarts.	Pints.
Champagne, "Chas. Heidsieck"	$27 00	$29 00
Champagne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champagne, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 00
Highwines		1 03@1 05

PITTSBURGH COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, July 30, 1874.

	ꝑ ℔ net cash.
Braziers' copper, over 12 ℔ sheets for 1 ℔ to square foot)	35c
Braziers' copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz	38c
All sheet copper, 12 oz per square foot, and under	41c
Circles copper, less than 84 inches diam	38c
Circles copper, 84 inches diam and over	41c
Segment and Pattern Sheets	38c
Sheathing copper, (14 by 48 in.) over 12 oz	33c
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets and Bolts	35c
Soldering coppers	40c
Copper Bottoms Copper Bottom, O'Neill's patent Copper Bottom, Hazleton's patent	Prices furnished on application.
Brass Kettles, (less 5c ꝑ ℔ for over 500 ℔s)	55c
O'NEILL'S PATENT PLANISHED COPPER.	
Sheathing size, 14x48 by the case	38c
Sheathing size, 14x48 less than case	39c
Boiler sizes, and all sizes not over 20 inches wide, 6 in. 14x49, 7 in. 14x52, 8 in. 14x56, 9 in. 14x60, by the case	40c
less than case	41c
Sheets over 20 inches wide	43c
All sheets lighter than 12 oz, under 20 in. wide	43c
All sheets lighter than 12 oz, over 20 in. wide	47c

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, July 30, 1874.

UNPLANED LUMBER.	
Clear, ꝑ M	$65 00
First common	55 00
Second common	28 00
Third common	23 00
Sheeting	18 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00
PLANED LUMBERS.	
First common ꝑ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	35 00
Partition boards	45 00
Shelving on both sides	34 00
Shelving on one side	32 00
Moulded weatherboarding	36 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	34 00
Half-inch patent planed	24 00
Half-inch unplaned	18 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	31 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	43 00
SHINGLE AND LATH.	
Shingles, 18-inch, XXX	6 00
Lath	4 00

HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, July 30, 1874.

LEATHER.			
Oak sole, light and middle	33@38c	Oak harness, best city	38@40c
Oak sole, heavy	34@40c	Oak harness country	32@36c
Oak sole, Spanish	37@40c	Bridle fair, ꝑ doz	44@60c
Oak, slaughter in rough	28@32c	Band leather ꝑ ℔	39@42c
Red sole B A mid	31@35c	Hand leather ꝑ ℔	44@46c
Red sole B A heavy	31@36c	Waxed calf	90c@1 20
Red sole Orinoco	28@34c	Wax kip	60c@1 15
Shoeskirting	40@42c	Wax'd upper ꝑ ft	18@20c
Saddler's skirting	42@44c	No. 1 pad skins ꝑ doz	$7 00@7 50
Black bridle ꝑ doz	$40@50		
HIDES.			
Green salted all weights	8 @10½c	Green salt kip	10 @12 c
Green butchers' hides, cow and steer	5 @ 7 c	Green salt calf	12 @14 c
		Green butch's do	10 @12 c
		Dry flint hides nominal	14 @20 c
OIL AND TALLOW.			
Pure Labrador Cod ꝑ gal	75@80c	Bank Oil	55 @60 c
Straits, best	60@65c	Tallow	5½@ 6½c

WROUGHT IRON PIPE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, July 30, 1874.

Inside diameter. Inches.	Price per foot. Black. $ c.	Price per foot. Galvanized. $ c.
⅛	06	
¼	06	09
⅜	07	10
½	09	13
¾	12	17
1	16	23
1¼	22	32
1½	28	40
2	40	55
2½	60	85
3	80	1 10
3½	1 10	1 50
4	1 30	1 75
4½	1 60	2 10
5	1 80	2 40
6	2 50	3 25
7	3 50	
8	5 00	
9	6 00	
10	7 00	

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, July 30, 1874.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acid.		Mag cal...℔	80 @ 1 00
Acetic ....℔	16 @ 20	—Carb ...℔	35 @ 40
Citric....℔	1 48 @ 1 53	Manna SF ℔	@ 60
Oxalic....℔	22 @ 25	Morph sul oz	7 25 @ 7 55
Sulphuric ℔	@ 3½	Nut No 1. ℔	@ 1 50
Tartaric..℔	66 @ 68	*Oil.*	
Alcohol, gal	2 00 @ 2 20	Anise.....	3 50 @ 4 00
Aloes.		Bergamot ℔	@ 7 90
Cape.....℔	@ 20	—Castor .. ℔	@ 27½
Socot....℔	@ 75	—Cinnam ℔	2 00 @ 2 25
Am Carb. ℔	@ 26	—Cloves.. ℔	@ 3 75
Aqua ...℔	11 @ 13	*Oil.*	
Annotta..℔	60 @ 70	Cod liv. gal	2 00 @ 2 50
—*Ashes.*		Lemon.... ℔	4 90 @ 5 20
Soda......℔	4½@ 5½	Linseed, gal	1 00 @ 1 05
Bal Copa. ℔	1 00 @ 1 07	Neats F, gal	90 @ 1 50
Bay rum, gal	3 25 @ 3 50	Olive, gal	1 75 @ 2 00
Bark.		—qu'rts, doz	6 25 @ 10 00
Cassia ....℔	38 @ 40	—pints, doz	3 25 @ 3 50
Cinch red ℔	1 30 @ 1 40	Origan.... ℔	70 @ 1 20
" pale. ℔	80 @ 85	Pepper't . ℔	5 90 @ 6 00
" com. ℔	38 @ 48	Rosemary ℔	1 00 @ 1 20
Black Lead.		Sassafras. ℔	80 @ 90
American ℔	5 @ 6	Sperm.. gal	2 30 @ 2 50
East Ind.. ℔	11 @ 12	Tanners. gal	57 @ 65
German ..℔	7 @ 9	Whale .. gal	85 @ 92
Blue mass ℔	@ 1 05	Wintg'n . ℔	@ 5 75
Blue vitr. ℔	13½@ 14½	Opium Ty ℔	@ 10 88
Borax ref ℔	19 @ 21	Pl Paris. bbl	4 00 @ 4 50
Brim roll. ℔	4½@ 5½	*Potass.*	
—Flor sul. ℔	5½@ 6½	Bichrom . ℔	@ 25
Calomel A ℔	2 05	Chlorate .	40 @ 44
—English. ℔	2 75	Iodide ... ℔	4 50 @ 4 70
Camp ref. ℔	35 @ 40	Putty.... ℔	4 @ 5
Canthar's ℔	2 12	Quin sulp oz	2 60 @ 2 70
Cham Ger ℔	44	Rosin ...bbl	4 50 @ 5 50
—Roman . ℔	36	*Root.*	
Chlorof'm ℔	1 15 @ 1 25	Gentian .. ℔	@ 12
Cloves ...℔	65	Ginger E I ℔	@ 18
Cochineal ℔	80 @ 90	" Jamca ℔	@ 33
Con lye, cses	7 75 @ 8 00	Ipec pow. ℔	.. @ 1 88
Copperas. ℔	2 @ 3	Jalap pow ℔	@ 85
Cr'm Tar. ℔	47 @ 49	Liquorice ℔	@ 16
Cubebs ..℔	18 @ 20	Rhub E I. ℔	1 25 @ 1 50
Cudbear.. ℔	25 @ 35	Sars Hon. ℔	@ 58
Emery En ℔	10 @ 12	Senega.... ℔	.. @ 1 10
Et Nit sps ℔	40 @ 44	Valeri Eu ℔	38 @ 40
—Sulph... ℔	65 @ 70	" Germ ℔	25 @ 26
Ext Logw ℔	10½@ 11	Sal Ammo ℔	15½@ 17
—Liq Cala ℔	44 @ 50	—Epsom.. ℔	3 @ 5
—Italian.. ℔	30 @ 33	—Soda.... ℔	3 @ 3½
—Sicily .. ℔	@ 25	*Seed.*	
Fustic .. ℔	3 @ 4	Canary... ℔	7¼@ 8½
Galls Alep ℔	@ 33	Hemp.... ℔	7 @ 7½
Gum.		Cardamn. ℔	@ 2 40
Arabic sts ℔	30 @ 40	Mustard.. ℔	12 @ 15
" White ℔	50 @ 68	Senna Al. ℔	@ 22
Myrrh T'k ℔	55	" E In. ℔	@ 22
Shellac ...℔	70 @ 80	*Soda.*	
Trag s'rts ℔	35 @ 75	Bi Carb.. ℔	6 @ 7
" Flake ℔	90 @ 1 00	Soap Cast ℔	12½@ 16
Hoffm's A ℔	@ 45	—Cast wh ℔	18 @ 21
Indigo Ma ℔	1 00 @ 1 20	Sugar L'd ℔	@ 28
—Span fl't ℔	1 10 @ 1 25	Tarp spsgal	47 @ 53
Iodine res ℔	6 60 @ 6 90	*Varnish.*	
Junip Ber ℔	7 @ 9	Copal ... gal	1 50 @ 2 00
Logwood. ℔	2½@ 3½	Japan... gal	80 @ 1 30
Mace ....℔	@ 1 75	Damar. gal	1 60 @ 1 80
Madder.. ℔	15 @ 17	Ven Red.. ℔	2½@ 4

MERCHANT BAR IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY July 30, 1874.

The following is the price list of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list, assorted sizes for large orders, 3c card rate, 2 per cent. off net.	
Flat rail, (1⅛ by ⅛) punched and countersunk	4 4-10c ꝑ ℔ net
Iron wedges	4½c ꝑ ℔ net
Norway Nail rods	9½c ꝑ ℔ net
Crow bars (in ordering please state whether "Wedge or "Pinch" point)	5 c ꝑ ℔ net
Beetle rings	8½c ꝑ ℔ net
Fence pickets, ⅜ round, bent to shape 30c per foot of fence. Less 15 per cent. off.	
Carriage and tire bolts (new list)	70 and 10 ꝑ cent. off net.
Plow bolts	30, 10, 5 "
Stove bolts	15 "
Machine and square head bolts	30 and 10 "
Coach and lag screws	30 and 10 "
Bolt ends	35 "
Patent hot pressed square and hexagon nuts, small size, (from 3-16 to ⅝,) 7½c ꝑ ℔ off net.	
Patent hot pressed square and hexagon nuts, large size, from 7-16 to 2 in.) 6c ꝑ ℔ off, net.	
Washers, all made from new band iron, small sizes, (3-16 to ⅜ in.) 9c ꝑ ℔ off, net; large sizes 7-16 to 1⅛ inch, 7c ꝑ ℔ off, net.	
Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, packed in casks, 1 in. diam., 3¼c ꝑ ℔ net; ⅞, ¾ in. diam., 3¾c ꝑ ℔ net; ⅝ in. diam., 4c ꝑ ℔ net.	
Patent Head Harrow Teeth, packed in cask, ½c ꝑ ℔ extra.	
Skein Bolt, in bulk, in lots of 1 keg or more, 1c ꝑ ℔ extra when less than 1 keg each size is ordered ⅜ diam, 5½c ꝑ ℔ net; 9-16 in. diam, 6½c ꝑ ℔ net; ½ in. diam 7½c.	
Screw Hook-and-Eye Hinges, ⅜ to 1 in. diam. 9c ꝑ ℔: ⅜ in diam. 10c ꝑ ℔ net; ½ in. diam. 12c ꝑ ℔ net.	
Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 100 pair or more, 14 to 36 in. long, 5¼c ꝑ ℔ net; 8, 10 and 12 in long, 6¼c ꝑ ℔.	
Strap and T Hinges, 20 and 10c per cent. off net.	
Screw hitching ring	$5 25 ꝑ 100 net.
Duck nest tuyere irons	$14 50 ꝑ doz net
Cast iron washers	4c ꝑ ℔ net.
Bridge and roof bolts—	
1 to 2 diam, over 8 feet long	4 c ꝑ ℔ net.
1 to 2 diam, from 4 to 8 feet long	4½c ꝑ ℔ net.
1 to 2 diam, from 1½ to 4 feet long	4½c ꝑ ℔ net.
⅞, ¾ and ⅝ in. diam. over 4 feet long	4½c ꝑ ℔ net.
⅝, ¾, and ⅞ in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long	5½c ꝑ ℔ net.
Bridge bolts with upset ends	½c ꝑ ℔ extra
Wrought iron plates punched	5c ꝑ ℔ net

WAGON HARDWARE.

Embracing new novelties not before offered to the trade.

Wagon box strap bolts, 10 in. long by 7-16 at screw end, 55c per set of 8 bolts.	
Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ½ at screw end, 70c per set of 8 bolts.	
Wagon box strap bolts, 10 in. long by 9-16 at screw end, 90c per set of 8 bolts.	
Wagon box strap bolt, 12 in. long by 9-16 at screw end, 90c per set of 8 bolts.	
Wagon box strap bolts, 14 in. long by 9-16 at screw end, $1 00 per set of 8 bolts.	
Wagon box strap bolts, 10 in. long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 00 per set of 8 bolts.	
Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 00 per set of 8 bolts.	
Wagon box strap bolts, 14 in. long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 10 per set of 8 bolts.	
Wagon box strap bolts, 16 in. long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 20 per set of 8 bolts.	
Five cents per set for each additional inch over 14 inches. All lengths made.	
In ordering box strap bolts please give diameter at screw end.	
Wagon box rods, narrow track, 18c each.	
Wagon box rods, wide track, 20c each.	
Single-tree irons, 35c per set of 4 pieces.	
Wrought iron bolster plates, 2¾ in. wide, 60c per set.	
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3 in. wide, 65c per set.	
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3¼ in. wide, 70c per set.	
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ in. wide, 75c per set.	
Wagon brake ratchets, 16½c each.	
Wagon brake ratchets, finished with guards, 45c each.	
Wrought hammer straps, heavy pattern, 16c each.	
Wrought hammer straps, light pattern, 13½c each.	
Wrought rub irons, 11c each.	
Stay chain hooks, 8c each.	
Double and single tree clips, figure 1, 9c each.	
Double and single tree clips, figure 2, 10c each.	
Double and single tree clips, figure 3, 12c each.	
Strap bolts, rods, single tree irons, bolster plates, brake ratchets, hammer straps, rub irons, stay chain hooks and clips, in lots of 100 sets, 25 per cent. discount.	
Wagon box staples, 1½@2½ inches to clinch, ꝑ 1,000, net	$11 00
Wagon box staples, made from bevel iron, to rivet on, ꝑ 1,000 net	7 50
Neck yoke eyes	4½ cents each.
Neck yoke eyes, with ⅜ inch rings	7½ cents each.
King bolts, ⅞, 1, 1⅛ and 1¼ inch diameter, ꝑ ℔	4½c
Wagon rivets, extra large flat, oval and steeple head, ¼ inch diameter, all lengths ꝑ ℔	8½c
Wagon rivets, 3-16 inch diameter, all lengths	9½c
Wagon rivets and nails, in 5℔ paper boxes ꝑ ℔ extra	1 c
Wagon rivets and nails, in 25 ℔ wood boxes ꝑ ℔ extra	½ c
Wagon and hinge nails, ¼ inch, ꝑ ℔ net	17 c
Wagon and hinge nails, 3-16 inch, ꝑ ℔ net	19 c
Double tree plates, ꝑ ℔ net	8½c
Coupling plates, ꝑ ℔ net	5½c
Tongue plate, ꝑ ℔ net	9 c
Neck yoke plates, ꝑ ℔ net	11 c
Tongue cap iron, 1½, 2 and 2½ inch wide, same price ꝑ ℔ as band iron.	
Wagon chains, stay lock and tongue, 5-16 inch ꝑ ℔ net	10½c
Wagon chains, stay lock and tongue, ¼ inch ꝑ ℔ net	11½c

IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, July 30, 1874.

The following are the ruling quotations of the market:

FLAT BAR.			
1½ to 4 by ⅜ to 1 inch	3c	1¾ and 1⅞ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	3 2-10c
4½ to 6 by ⅜ to 1 inch	3 2-10c	1 and 1⅛ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	3 3-10c
1¾ to 6 by 1⅛ to 1½ inch	3 4-10c	⅝, ¾ and ⅞ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	3 4-10c
ROUNDS AND SQUARES.			
1 to 7½ inch	3c	⅝ to 7-16 inch	3 7-10c
2 to 2⅜ inch	3 3-10c	⅜ inch	3 8-10c
3 to 3⅜ inch	3 5-10c	5-16 inch	4 2-10c
3¾ to 4 inch	4c	¼ inch	4 6-10c
⅝ to ⅞ inch	3 2-10c	3-16 inch	6 6-10c
¾ to 9-16 inch	3 4-10c		
HORSE SHOE.			
All sizes	4 5-10c		
HEAVY BANDS.			
3⅛ to 6 by ¼ and 5-16 inch	3 6-10c	⅝ to 1⅝ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	4c
1½ to 3¼ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	3 7-10c	½ to ⅝ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	4 2-10c
LIGHT BRANDS.			
3 to 6 by 3-16 to No. 12 inch	4c	1 to 1⅞ by 3-16 to No. 12 inch	4 6-10c
1½ to 2⅞ by 3-16 to No. 12 inch	4 2-10c	½ to ⅞ by 3-16 to No. 12 inch	5 2-10c
HOOPS.			
2¾ to 3 inch	4 3-10c	1 inch	5 5-10c
3⅛ to 4⅛ inch	4 5-10c	⅞ inch	6c
1⅞ to 2 inch	4 5-10c	¾ inch	6 5-10c
1⅝ to 1¾ inch	4 8-10c	⅝ inch	7c
1⅛ to 1¼ inch	5 1-10c	½ inch	7 5-10c
OVAL IRON.			
⅝ to 1⅛ inch	3 6-10c	½ inch	4c
⅜ to ⅝ inch	3 8-10c	⅜ inch	4 6-10c
HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.			
⅞ to 1¼ inch	3 9-10c	Fluted and Star Lightning Rod	5c
⅜ to ⅝ inch	4 4-10c	Wagon Box Iron, ⅜ and ⅝ inch	5 1-10c
½ inch	5 1-10c		
⅜ inch	6 6-10c		
TANK IRON.			
3-16, ¼ and ⅜ inch thick	5c	Heads, flanging	9c
Boiler plate	8c	Plow slabs	5 6-10c
Heads, not flanging	5 9-10c	Plow wings	6 1-10c

SHEET IRON.

	Boiled.	Charcoal.	Juniata.
No. 10 to 14	5c	6 5-10c	8c
No. 15 to 20	5 2-10c	6 7-10c	8 2-10c
No. 21 to 24	5 4-10c	6 9-10c	8 4-10c
No. 25 and 26	5 6-10c	7 1-10c	8 6-10c
No. 27	5 8-10c	7 3-10c	8 8-10c

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ꝑ ℔ extra.

RAILROAD IRON.
(Countersunk and punched.)

1¾ by ⅝, 7-16 and ½ inch	4c	1½, 1¾ and 2 by ½ and ⅝ inch	3 5-10c
1¼ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	4 5-10c	1½ by ⅝ inch	3 7-10c
EXTRAS FOR CUTTING TO LENGTH.			
Ovals, half ovals, wagon box and light brands	2-10c	Hoops	3-10c
		All other iron, excepting sheet	1-10c

PITTSBURGH NAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, July 30, 1874.

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC.

	Per keg.
10d to 60d nails, fence and brads	$4 00
8d and 9d nails, fence and brads	4 25
6d and 7d nails, fence and brads	4 50
4d and 5d nails	4 75
3d nails	5 50
2d nails	6 75

FINE BLUED.		**CUT SPIKES.**	
3d	$7 00	3 to 6 inch	$4 25
2d	7 50	**BARREL.**	
CASING.		¾ inch	$8 00
10d to 30d	$5 25	⅞ inch	7 00
8d and 9d	5 00	1 inch	6 50
6d and 7d	5 50	1⅛ inch	5 75
CLINCH.		1¼ inch	5 50
Clinch nails	$6 75	1⅜ inch	5 00
		1½ inch	4 75

Tobacco Nails—Fifty cents per keg advance on common cut.

Casing Nails—Seventy-five cents per keg advance on common cut.

Finishing Nails—$1 25 advance from 4d to 40d.
" " 1¼ inch $9 00.
" " 1 inch $10 00.

Roofing Nails—Iron, twenty-five cents per keg advance on common cut.

Galvinized—Five cents per lb advance on iron.

Tinned, 3d, per keg	$11 00
Tinned, 4d, per keg	10 00
Copper, all sizes, per lb	50

in 100 kegs lots and upwards.

TERMS.—Less 12½ cents per keg, sixty days. Two per cent. allowed only in case invoices are paid for in ten days from date.

WRAPPING PAPER.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, July 30, 1874.

Baling papers	4@5½@6@7 and 8c ꝑ ℔
Manilla papers	7@8@9@10 and 12c ꝑ ℔
Hardware papers	6@7@8 and 12c ꝑ ℔
Glass papers	5@6@7 and 8c ꝑ ℔
Bag wrapping papers	4½ and 4¾c ꝑ ℔
Felt papers	3@4 and 4½c ꝑ ℔
Rock River lining paper, 32 inches wide	6 @6½c ꝑ ℔
Felt lining paper, 32 inches wide	4¼@5 c ꝑ ℔
Crown, straw wrapping, full count	35@40c ꝑ bdl
Crown, short count	30@35c ꝑ bdl
Medium, full count	52½@60c ꝑ bdl
Medium, short count	45@50c ꝑ bdl
Double crown, full count	70@80c ꝑ bdl
Double crown, short count	60@70c ꝑ bdl
Straw news	10 @11c ꝑ ℔
Rag news	12½@13c ꝑ ℔
Book paper	14 @18c ꝑ ℔

NATRONA CHEMICALS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, July 30, 1874.

The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company:

Saponifer—50 cases at	ꝑ case	$7 50
Less quantity	ꝑ case	8 00
Greenwich lye, (50 cases)	ꝑ case	7 25
Potash—50 cases (delivered in Phila.)	ꝑ case	8 00
Less quantity	ꝑ case	8 50
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	ꝑ ℔	5¼@5½c
Less quantity	ꝑ ℔	5½@6 c
Sal soda—25 kegs	ꝑ ℔	@2¼c
Less quantity	ꝑ ℔	@3 c
Sal soda—25 bbls	ꝑ ℔	@2½c
Less quantity	ꝑ ℔	@3 c
Caustic soda—10 drums	ꝑ ℔	@7 c
Less quantity	ꝑ ℔	@8 c
Copperas—20 bbls	ꝑ ℔	@1¾c
Less quantity	ꝑ ℔	@2 c
Porous alum—10 bbls	ꝑ ℔	@3½c
Less quantity	ꝑ ℔	@4 c
Sulphuric acid	ꝑ ℔	@3¼c
Muriatic acid	ꝑ ℔	@1½c
Nitric acid	ꝑ ℔	@15 c
Chloride calcium	ꝑ ℔	@2½c
Pure alumina	ꝑ ℔	@10 c
Lump alum	ꝑ ℔	3½@4 c

Terms, cash in 30 days.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, July 25, 1874.

We cannot report so many tons of iron sold this week as last, nor any noticeable change in prices, but the firmer feeling referred to last week still continues, and we hear of several parties who were then willing to sell at market rates, who have taken their iron off the market for the present.

We learn that a large number of miners in the Lake Superior Ore region have stopped work, and that it is thought quite probable that the strike will become general and continue a long time, and it is quite likely that this may have had some influence in inducing parties to withdraw their iron from the market.

The receipts of pig iron by rail from the valleys have been very large the past two or three weeks, but the shipments are mostly on orders placed two or three weeks ago.

We are reported the following sales:

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.	
300 tons gray forge	$26 00—cash
300 tons gray forge	27 00—4 mos
300 tons gray forge	27 00—4 mos
150 tons gray forge	27 00—4 mos
100 tons gray forge	26 75—4 mos
100 tons gray forge	26 50—4 mos
100 tons gray forge	27 25—4 mos
100 tons gray forge	26 50—4 mos
100 tons white and mottled	25 00—4 mos
70 tons, a mixed lot	24 00—5 mos
50 tons No. 1 foundry	29 00—cash
50 tons No. 1 foundry	30 00—4 mos
40 tons silvery	26 50—4 mos
40 tons No. 1 foundry	29 00—4 mos
20 tons No. 2 foundry	29 00—4 mos
10 tons No. 1 foundry	29 00—cash
CONNELLSVILLE COKE.	
200 tons gray forge	$27 00—4 mos
150 tons gray forge	26 00—cash
100 tons gray forge, extra	27 50—4 mos
10 tons No. 2 foundry	28 00—4 mos
HANGING ROCK CHARCOAL.	
23 tons No. 1 foundry	$36 00@39 00—4 mos
12 tons No. 2 foundry	33 75—4 mos
10 tons mill iron	31 00—4 mos

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

July 22.—Scotch pig is without change from previous reports. Arrivals are light, but the demand is limited, and we hear of no business of consequence to report.

American pig—The outlook continues anything but encouraging, though some of the trade look for more business and a better range of prices in the near future; the market on the whole continues to lack tone in absence of business of note; sales are reported of 200 tons No. 1 at $32 50; 200 do. No. 2, $30 50, and 800 do. mixed brands on terms withheld.

Rails—In old and new no further business has been consummated.

Scrap—There are plenty of rumors of large sales, but the only authentic one we can note is 400 tons, to arrive, at $25 gold in bond.

Manufactured—Continues steady but quiet at our quotations. Russia sheet is quiet at previous rates.—*Shipping List.*

July 23.—American pig although there is no great demand apparent for pig iron, the stocks in the Lehigh are not increasing, according to the best information we can get. There is little or no gray forge to be had there, and the stock of other grades is not large. We hear of sales of all grades, amounting to about 2,500 tons, at our quotion. We quote: No. 1 foundry, $31 00@32 50, at which latter figure some of the companies quote it: No. 2 foundry, $29 00@30 00; gray forge, $27 00@28 00. Some recent purchasers of iron at higher than the present prices have refused on technical grounds to receive it from the makers in two cases, from the importers in another. A declining market unusually brings about such things: but it should be remembered to the credit of our iron makers and the importers of Scotch pig, that in no case, so far as we can learn, when the advance took place, did they shirk from the fulfillment of their contracts.

Scotch Pig—There is little change in the condition of the market since our last, the sales and the arrivals having both been light. We quote Summerlee, $36 00@37 00; Eglinton, $33 00@34 00; Coltness, $40 00. An interesting article from a Glasgow paper on the recent "rig" in that market will be found elsewhere.

Bar—Since our last quotation the inquiry for bars has been strong, be the prices offered however, are ruinously low, 2-8 being the average base offer. No mill in the country can, at present cost of production, lay down in Philadelphia or New York, a good refined bar iron at this price without loss, unless the proportion of extra sizes is very large. Should the demand increase the price will soon advance to at least cover cost. A few mills are already refusing to accept large orders at less than 3 cents in Philadelphia, and we think this price will soon be general.

Rails—Since our last the rail market has been without new features, and we quot as last week, $57 00 to $58 00, currency, $48 00@50 00, at mill, for American, and $48 00@50 00, gold, Welsh.

Old Rails—We continue the nominal quotation of $36 00 for T's, but they certainly could be bought cheaper for cash, were there any demand. At present, however, it seems as if more rolling mills were in the market to sell old rails than to buy them.

Scrap—We quote wrought scrap $36 00@38 00, from store, with very little doin. 400 tons, to arrive, sold at $25 00 gold in bond. Very low sales are repoted in Philadelphia.—*Iron Age.*

BRITISH IRON MARKET.

[Specially reported by cable for the Iron Age.]

WEDNESDAY, July 22, 1874.

Scotch Pig—During the week the quotations for makers' irons have gone up several shillings per ton over the figures last quoted by cable, and the market is now firm at the rise, apparently owing to a genuine shipping demand, the returns for last week showing a slight increase over the corresponding period of last year. Following are makers' prices:

Gartsherrie No. 1	110s.
Coltness No. 1	110s.
Glengarnock No. 1	93s.
Eglinton No. 1	85s.

Manufactured Iron—The market continues quiet. Best Staffordshire bars are quoted £11@£12.

Rails—The market is quiet, with not much business doing. Welsh may be quoted £7. 10s.@8. 5s.

BOSTON.

July 24.—The iron market continues dull, though the depressed spirit of both buyers and sellers is less noticeable. There has been a ripple to the surface of the market by the sale of quite a number of three and five-ton lots to small foundry men, a few of whom have secured their first order for work since May, but the absence of inquiry for round lots, or the contract talk so usual at this season, is still wanting to give business its accustomed vitality.

In manufactured iron the dullness is for the week extreme. The village blacksmiths, the wagon-makers, and the sundry country users seem to be busy haying. The hardware, tool, and implement makers are holding out, anxiously watching the early temper of the jobbing trade that begins the last of this month to look over the hardware houses. So far the preparation for sleigh-building is very small. The stock on hand from last season is pretty fair, so that it will likely run into October before this interest will make its presence felt with the iron trade.

We quote yard lots of American pig iron at $36 00@40 00 per ton, including No. 2 extra at $34 00@36 00, and No. 1 at $36 00@38 00. We quote Eglinton at $38 00@40 00; Coltness Gartsherrie at $45 00@46 00; Charcoal at $45 00@55 00.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

PAILADEAPHIA.

July 25.—Pig is firm, but less active. Sales of grey forge at $27 50@29 00; No. 1 foundry at $32 00@32 50, and No. 2 do at $30 00.

Manufactured Iron—Bars are dull at 2 8-10@2 9-10c ꝑ ℔.

Nails—Sell at $4 15 ꝑ keg.

Old Metals—Old metals are quiet. We quote:

Brass, light	13 @14	Copper, heavy	18@19
Brass, heavy	16 @17	Zinc	4@4½
Copper, light	18 @18½	Lead	6@6½
Anchors	@ 9c	Chains	6¼c@—

—*Price Current.*

BALTIMORE.

July 25.—There is no material change to note in the market for iron. The stocks of American Pig are somewhat decreased, owing to further stoppages, and a fair demand for foundry grades. We quote Ashland No. 1 at $32 00; No. 2 at $30 00; No. 3 at $28 00, and mottled and white at $25 00@26 00 per ton.—*American.*

CINCINNATI.

[Reported by Addy, Hull & Co.]

July 28.—The increased demand noted in our last has continued, and as a result the sales have been quite large. Furnacemen have met the market with a portion of the supply, but now are not pressing sales. The impression is strong that bottom has been reached. This gives firmness to the market. The current wants of sellers, will necessitate sales to some extent, yet faith in the future will lead them to hold for outside prices.

Iron Movement in St. Louis.

The following were the receipts and shipments of pig iron and ores for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1874:

Routes.	Receipts. Tons. Ore.	Receipts. Tons. Pig.	Shipm'ts. Tons. Ore.	Shipm'ts. Tons. Pig.
S. L., I. M. & S. R. W	3,000	360	....	10
A. & P. R. W. to St. L	....	300	....	....
A. & P. R. W. to Carondelet	1,180	90	....	....
St. L., K. C. & N. R. W	....	....	....	10
R., R. I. & St. L. R. W	....	....	....	20
C., A. & St. L. R. W	....	....	....	20
St. L., V., T. H. & I. R. W	....	....	280	....
St. L., T. H. & I. R. W	70	10	....	40
O. & M. R. W	....	50	200	65
St. L., B. & S. R. W	....	....	30	50
Total tons	4,250	810	510	215
Week previous	3,860	420	345	576
A. & P. R. W., lead	215	Last week		165
A. & P. R. W., zinc ore	280	Last week		300

—*Republican.*

WOOL MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

July 25.—The receipts of wool are very liberal for the season and the market is firm, with a good demand, all the offerings being promptly taken. We quote burry at 25@30c; good unwashed 32@35c; merino 28@30c; tub washed 48@52c, and lambs' pulled 32@35c.—*American.*

PHILADELPHIA.

July 25.—There is a fair business doing and prices are firmer. The sales included: Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia—XX and above, 52½@53c; X, 52@53c; medium, 52@52½c; coarse, 45c. New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western—fine, 45@50c; medium, 50@52½c; coarse, 45c; combing, washed, 60c; combing, unwashed, 40@41c; Canada combing, 60c; fine, unwashed, 33@35c; coarse and medium, unwashed, 36@38c, tub washed, 50@57½c. Colorado washed, 25@30c. Colorado, unwashed, 22@23c; extra and merino, pulled, 40@45c. No. 1 and superfine pulled, 40@42c; Texas, fine and medium, 25@33c; Texas, coarse, 20@25c; California, fine and medium, 25@35c; California, coarse, 25@30c.

Coal and Salt Up Kanawha.

We had a conversation with a gentleman just returned from a trip up Kanawha, and who had means of assuring himself of the truth of his statement, the result of which will give our readers a fair idea of the importance of that stream. The following are the number of barges of coal at different points along Kanawha, ready to come out on the first sufficient rise in that stream:

	No. barges.
Campbell's Creek Co	40
Pioneer Co	28
Raymond City Co	35
Lewis & Co	6
Miscellaneous	5
Total number of barges	114

The salt piled up and ready to be brought out is as follows:

	Barrels.
Alden Furnace	10,000
Morris & Oaks	10,000
Splint Co	10,000
Pioneer Furnace	5,000
Total number of barrels	35,000

—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Philadelphia Hop Market.

Hops—The demand is moderate, but small lines, as a rule, attract the attention of the trade.

Americans, new, good to choice	20@30c
Americans, new, low to fair	10@18c
Olds and Yearlings	8@25c
Bavarians, genuine	23@30c
Bavarians, patent	23@30c
English	20@25c
Californians, 1873's	25@35c

Cheap Bread.

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Best Brands of Ohio Winter Wheat Flour at $6 25 and $6 50.

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☞ Should you order or send for Circular please state where you saw this advertisement.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 29, 1874.

FLOUR—unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—market steady: No. 1 spring $1 11½; No. 2 $1 08 cash; $1 05¾ seller August; $1 03¾ seller September; No. 3 $1 01; rejected 91c. Corn—Under manipulations of the corner, No. 2 sold at 73c; closed at 72c cash; 62½c seller August or September; rejected 60@61c. Oats excited and prices higher; No. 2, 54c cash; 36¾c seller August; 34½c seller September. Rye dull; No. 2, 88c. Barley—demand fair and prices advanced; No. 2 $1 08; No. 3, 95c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—in fair demand but at lower rates; $23 00 cash; $22 50@22 75 seller August. Lard—demand fair at 12¼@12½c cash; 12¼c seller August; 12½c seller September. Bulkmeats—market steady and unchanged. Whisky steady at 97c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 17c; futures closed steady; sales of 18,000 bales as follows: August, 16.3-32@16¼c; September 16.15-32@16½c; October 16½c bid; November 16.7-16@16.15-32c; December 16.7-16@16.15-32c. Flour dull and lower; receipts 11,000 bbls; superfine Western and State $4 60@5 15; common to good $5 30@5 75; good to choice $5 80@6 15; white wheat extra $6 15@6 50; extra Ohio $4 45@6 90; St. Louis $5 75@11 00. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat unchanged; receipts, 58,000 bushels. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn firmer; receipts, 341,000 bushels; Western mixed 78½@80c; Western yellow 80@81c. Oats firmer; mixed Western 75@76½c; white Western 78@80c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee dull. Sugar firm at 7¾@8@8 1-16c. Rice unchanged. Petroleum—crude firmer at 5c; refined easier at 11½@12c. Turpentine steady at 35@35½c. Eggs heavy; Western 21@22½c. Wool firm; domestic fleece 43@65c; choice tubbed 57c; pulled 33@53c; unwashed 27@35c. Pork quiet and firm; new mess $22 00. Beef quiet. Cut meats quiet; pickled shoulders in bulk 8c; bellies 11c. Middles dull; long clear 11c. Lard firmer; steam 12½c. Butter steady; Western 19@27c. Cheese firm at 9@12½c. Whisky one cent higher at $1 04.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, July 29.—Cattle—Receipts 680 head; total for the week 8,213 head. Market lively and strong at yesterday's prices; not sufficient good stock offering to supply the demand. Sales—900 Illinois steers averaging 1,028@1,671 ℔s, at $5 50@6 62½; 150 Missouri steers, 895@1,390 ℔s, $5 15@6 50; 650 Indiana steers, 1,076@1,443 ℔s, $4 85@6 50; 150 Kentucky steers, 982@1,556 ℔s, $5 50@6 75; 32 Iowa steers, 1,220 ℔s, $6 25; 150 Ohio steers, 925@1,423 ℔s, $4 50@6 25; 174 Michigan steers, 965@1,069 ℔s, $4 50@5 25.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 3,700 head; total for the week 14,200 head. Market lively at ¼c decline; all grades Ohio sheep, averaging 72@94 ℔s, at $5 62½@4 75; Michigan sheep, 72@94 ℔s Michigan sheep 86 ℔s $5 75.

Hogs—Receipts for the week 6,200 head. Market slow for want of stock with prices higher; Yorkers $6 80@7 00; heavy hogs $7 25@7 50.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—Flour in fair demand; superfine $3 50@4 25; Iowa; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $6 00@7 50; State, Ohio and Indiana do $6 50@7 50. Wheat in improved demand; new red Western $1 28@1 30; amber Western and State $1 29@1 50; white $1 50. Rye in improved demand; new State and Western 93@95c. Corn less active; yellow 82@83c; Western mixed 81c. Oats dull; white 75@76c; light mixed 72@73c. Butter fairly active; Western 22@25c; fair to good 17@19c. Cheese firm; Western 12@12½c; half skins 10@12c. Eggs quiet; Western fresh 19@20c. Provisions excited. Mess pork $22 00@23 00. Hams in pickle 14@14½c. Beef—Hams 23@27c. Lard 12¾@12¾c. Petroleum—refined easier at 11½@12c; crude nominal at 8½@8¾c in barrels; 4¾@4⅞c in bulk. Whisky held at $1 02 for Western in iron.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, July 29—The arrivals of domestic wool is still quite free and prices have not varied materially, as there is no particular pressure to buy or sell. The wants of most manufacturers are supplied for the present, and we are likely to have a quiet but steady market for some weeks to come. The sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces have been at 52@55c, including XXX and above; Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces at 48@52c; combing and delaine selections at 55@60c, and there is a good demand for all available lots of this description. Kentucky combing sells at 45@46½c, and super and extra pulled at 42@55c. The supply of both super and X is very much reduced. In California wool there is no change; the sales have ranged at 28@40 as to quality for shipping.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; red Western $1 30@1 38; amber Western $1 30@1 37. Corn dull; Southern yellow 85c; Western mixed 70c. Oats active and higher; Western mixed 60c; do white 62c. Rye dull at 80@85c. Provisions strong. Pork nominal; mess $23 50@24 00. Bulkmeats firm; shoulders 8¼c; clear rib sides 11c. Bacon fairly active; shoulders 9¼c; clear rib sides 12c. Sugar cured hams 17@17½c. Lard firm and scarce; refined 13½c. Western butter firmer, higher and scarce at 24@26c. Coffee quiet and nominal; fair to prime Rio 20@22c. Petroleum unchanged. Whisky firmer and higher at $1 02.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 29.—There was a moderate package distribution of staple cotton and woolen goods, prints, hosiery and woolen flannels. Jobbing branches continued inactive. Cotton goods unchanged. Cotton flannels in good demand. Side band prints inactive; Cocheco prints 10@12½c for side bands; Freeman's side bands 9c; Merrimac D, fancy prints 9½c. Hamilton reps opened at 25c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Beeves—Receipts 1,880 head, mainly medium to good native steers. Market active and firm, with ¼c advance from Monday; native steers ranged from 11¼ to 12¾c; light Texans sold at 9@10c.

Sheep—Receipts 4,280 head. Lambs ruled dull at 6¼@8½c; sheep firm at 4@6c.

Swine—Receipts 5,520 head. None offered alive; dressed quiet but firm at 9@9¼c.

Curing versus Cobbling.

There are many medicines that give transient relief in sickness without touching the source and seat of the complaint. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is not one of these. The great tonic and restorative does not cobble the diseased and enfeebled system. It is not a mere palliative, that only temporarily controls a few unpleasant symptoms. No; its invigorating, regulating, restorative principle penetrates to the very source of the difficulty in the fluids and solids of the body, and hence its cures are radical and thorough. In dyspepsia it strengthens the stomach, in liver complaint it regulates the flow of bile, in constipation it promotes a punctual habit of body, in nervous ailments it tones the sentients and motive fibres, in rheumatism it counteracts pain, and in cases of general debility rehabilitates the emaciated frame.

DIED:

TODD—At his residence in Rostraver township, Westmoreland county, Pa., on Friday evening, 17th inst, ROBERT TODD, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

PALMER—MATTIE PALMER, wife of Harry Palmer, Pittsburgh, and daughter of John and Eliza Balsley, Connellsville, Fayette county, Pa., departed this life in great peace, at the residence of her father-in-law, Rev. H. Palmer, Youngstown, Ohio, on Sunday morning, July 19, 1874, at 5 o'clock, aged twenty-seven years, seven months and five days.

BRIGGS—On Thursday, July 23d, 1874, at 4 o'clock P. M., THOMAS CHASE BRIGGS, son of C. Q. and Mary E. Briggs, aged one year three months and five days.

SHAFFNER—On Saturday morning, July 25, 1874, at 4 o'clock, HENRIETTA SHAFFNER, aged 65 years.

WALLACE—Saturday morning, at 3:30 (near Loretto, Pa.), JENNIE FLORA, only daughter of R. P. and Emma Wallace, in the 7th year of her age.

ARNOLD—On Sabbath night, July 26, ARCHIBALD ARNOLD, aged twenty-two years.

SINNOTT—On July 28th, GEORGE THOMAS, infant son of Pierce and Jennie Sinnott, aged nine months and nineteen days.

DINSMORE—On Tuesday evening, July 28, 1874, MARGARET DINSMORE, in the seventy-first year of her age.

ENGINES AND BOILERS.

New and Second Hand Steam Engines and Boilers on hand and for sale. New Engines from 4 to 80 horse power, made to order. Portable and Tubular Boilers a specialty. Persons wanting anything in our line would find it to their interest by calling on or addressing

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PUBLIC NOTICE — LETTERS OF Administration on the Estate of WILLIAM R. COPELAND, late of the city of Allegheny, deceased, having this day been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said Estate are requested to present them to the undersigned for settlement, and all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make payment to the undersigned without delay, at his office, No. 92 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

J. K. MOORHEAD.

July 13, 1874. 2*